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BOLD SCHEME OF ROBBERY

Cities to be Plundered to Get Money for the Country.

RAINES BILL A WICKED MEASURE

Contrived by Men as Conscienceless as the Old-Time Pirates and a Good Deal Keener.

LOOKING OUT FOR RURAL CONSTITUENCIES

Enormous Appropriations to be Made for Up-Country Armories, Schools, and Bridges.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—If the pirate kings could have had a look at something like the Republican majority here they might have got "points" on their own business. They would have been richer when they died and their knives would not have been so bloody. They would have had a lesson in the art of acquiring other men's gold without the preliminary process of cutting their throats or hanging them to yardarms. Instead of sailing under the "Jolly Roger" and skipping to the high seas, they might have settled down under the flag of patriotism and posed as benefactors among their neighbors and friends.

Want Other People's Gold.

There are no pirate kings in this Legislature. There are no men who would not resent the imputation that they were trying to acquire other people's gold in a method analagous to that of the pirate kings. There is none who does not claim, when he is among strangers, at any rate, that he is a patriotic citizen, deeply interested in the general welfare. These men would not rob any one.

Civilization is said to have progressed so far in some of the northern provinces of Italy, just after Napoleon's downfall, that it was regarded as a violation of the code of ethics for a nobleman to kill with his own hand an untitled citizen who interfered with his love affairs. The method which had the approval of polite society was for the nobleman to make a diplomatic intrigue by which some twenty or more of his followers would set upon the untitled citizen, stab him to death, and take his clothes. The nobleman then was received into the best circles and allowed to pose as a patriot and statesman.

Need About Five Millions.

Representatives of the Republican majority of this Legislature have asked for about $5,000,000 of the people's money, to be distributed for purposes other than the support and maintenance of the State Government. They have asked for between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for schemes designed to please the constituents of the various members, and in some instances designed to increase the price of real estate owned by their neighbors and friends.

Some of the requests doubtless are founded on justice.

Some are nothing more nor less than grabs—legislative steals.

In either case, if the amount be granted, it will help swell the tax rate just the same, and that is one thing which the majority, as a majority, does not wish to do.

Want to be Known as Statesmen.

The men who have introduced these measures live for the most part in the smaller cities and towns of the State. They will be more popular and accounted greater statesmen in their respective communities if these various amounts shall be granted. One great thing in the consideration, however, is that the cash should be secured, if possible, without putting the tax rate higher than it ought to be in a Presidential campaign. The statesmen here want the money as badly as ever a pirate king wanted a bag of gold. But it does not do to take it from the very people to whose benefit it is supposed to accrue. The constituent recognizes a "hold-up" game, when he is himself the victim. He fails to appreciate a favor if he be levied on to pay for it.

So the question is, how to get the cash and let the dweller in the county escape taxation.

The Defenseless Cities.

The cities, having fewer members of the majority, are to be raided. Not one of the legislators would go to New-York City or Brooklyn or Buffalo and rob the average citizen of an amount varying from 50 cents to $2—if any one were looking. But, having organized here as "a majority," it is proposed to proceed in open, public manner to do this very thing. Under the Raines Excise bill these men, who would not steal as individuals, propose to take some millions from the cities and apply the money to their own use.

When that bill shall be passed, they may be able to secure such an amount as will help building and real estate interests in their own towns, where they still will be allowed to live in peace and quiet and be hailed as honest men who would not steal. Therein does the system which is proposed here "beat" that of the old-time pirate kings.

Legislative Steals.

Here are the principal appropriations which have been asked from this Legislature, to be paid in part from the unequal taxes imposed on the cities, and handed over to the country towns:

Purpose.	Amount.
Home for Families of Veterans	$110,000
Onondaga Salt Springs Deficit	25,000
Culverts at Waterford	7,000
Armory at Mohawk	25,000
Expenses of Mexican Exposition Commission	40,000
Repairs Matteawan State Hospital	20,000
Armory, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn	75,000
Work on State Capitol	300,000
Armory for Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo	400,000
Armory at Tonawanda	20,000
Thomas Asylum for Indians	1,200
State Arsenal at Buffalo	125,000
Law Library at Oswego	8,000
Armory at Ogdensburg	40,000
Industrial School for Boys	25,000
Bridge at Whitehall	25,000
Military Records	17,000
Home for Feeble-Minded	1,958
State Land in Schenectady	2,000
Armory in Whitehall	42,000
Monument at Poughkeepsie	20,000
Armory at Hudson	32,000
Normal School at New-Paltz	70,000
Repairs Sing Sing Prison	75,000
Armory at Schenectady	60,000
Armory at Rochester	100,000
Bridge at Dresden	25,000
Bridge in Salina Street, Syracuse	18,000
Bridge in Colonie	5,500
Bridge in West Troy	5,500
Steamboat inspection	10,000
Normal School at Holland Patent	75,000
Improvements, Racket River	2,000
State Engineer, Repairs	2,000
State Armory at Newburg	7,000
Craig Epileptic Colony	$225,500
Canal at Montour Falls	5,000
Iron Bridge, Saratoga	4,000
Colline Farm Homeopathic Hospital	400,000
Volunteer Life Saving Corps	12,600
Normal School at Potsdam	50,000
Improvements Eighteen Mile Creek	15,000
State Reformatory at Bedford	100,000
Law Library, Fourth Division	8,000
Lighthouse in Keuka Lake	16,728
Armory at Middletown	2,500
Expenses State Commission for Prisons	28,400
Elmira Reformatory	55,000
Special appropriation for clerks' salaries	21,400
Drainage of Beeman Creek	3,500
Eastern New-York Reformatory	400,000
Armory at Hornellsville	9,428
Armory for Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn	350,000
New-York State School for the Blind	150,000
Quarantine Boat Ripple	6,000
Horticultural Station at Geneva	8,000
Capitol Repairs	68,800
Uniforms for Troop C	15,000
Surveying Rivers	15,000
Armory at Medina	32,000
Custodial Asylum at Rome	7,500
Indian Museum	5,000
Bridge in Syracuse	7,500
Buoys in Lake George	500
Chemung River wall	3,000
New Boys' Industrial School	25,000
Monument at Stony Point	30,000
Monument for Gen. Slocum	25,000
Iron Bridge at Long Lake	25,000
For State elevators	125,000
Printing Constitutional Convention Proceedings	65,000
Horticultural Investigation at Cornell University	16,000
Total	$4,206,795

Some Improper Measures.

There is no intention of saying just now that some of these measures are not perfectly proper, wise, and just. Probably they are. But the Legislature by its own action within a week has taken a step which tends to discredit some of them in advance. It has decided to appoint a committee to visit the places in which armories are proposed, and investigate whether there is an actual demand for such institutions, or whether these bills are simply plots on the part of various communities acting through their members to secure village booms at the expense of the State.

This is an unusual proceeding. The committee is to be composed of six—three from the Senate Finance Committee and three from the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. If nothing else comes from the investigation the fortunate members of the committee will get a comfortable junket about the State at the State's expense.

A Lot of Armories.

Armories have been asked for these cities and towns: Mohawk, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Whitehall, Hudson, Schenectady, Rochester, Middletown, Hornellsville, and Medina, and the committee of six has a rather large contract on hand if it visits all these places and "investigates."

Some are wondering what the Legislature expects the members to find out. If it wants the facts concerning the military organizations at these places and the present armory equipments these could be had from the Adjutant General's office. If it wants to know the sentiment of the people in a given community as to whether it would be a good thing to have the State build such an institution, why not ask the member who introduced the bill? He could give, and probably would give, just as good an opinion as any other citizen. If it wants to ascertain the price of real estate and building material, this might be secured by correspondence.

It Is a Junket.

Some say it looks as if a good junket was about all that was wanted. The determination to investigate has set some of the majority by the ears because they think it tends to discredit the entire list of armory bills.

In other years some of the pending armory bills have been passed and have been vetoed. A veto always causes a ripple of indignation from the voters of the community interested against the Governor.

The Governor Is Timid.

There are reasons this year why Gov. Morton does not care to arouse any of these ripples of indignation. A Presidential candidate against whom there are numerous ripples of indignation in his own State, it is said, does not enjoy life as he would in other circumstances.

RAINES BILL TO PASS THIS WEEK

Mr. Platt Will Rule Greater New-York Through Commissions After Consolidation Is Effected.

Senators Ellsworth and Raines saw Mr. Platt yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is understood that an ambitious legislative programme has been arranged for the coming week.

The Raines bill will be reported by the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to the Senate by Tuesday at the latest, and will then lie on the table for three days, and will be passed before the end of the week.

No material changes will be made in the Raines bill in regard to its provisions about fees and the division of them between the State and the counties.

An amendment will be made in the provisions which allow saloons to be within 200 feet of residences where the property owners object. This will only apply to premises for which a first application for a license has been made.

The Greater New-York bill is also to be passed by the Senate immediately after the Raines bill. As soon as it has gone through three supplemental bills will be introduced, amalgamating the Police, Fire, and Health Departments of the three cities, and providing for their government by State Commissions.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had a long conversation in the afternoon with James S. Clarkson. He said to a reporter that he was at present in favor of Morton and harmony.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge saw Mr. Platt yesterday afternoon. He returns to Albany to-day.

SISTERS TAKEN TO BELLEVUE INSANE

Miss Kochenberg's Nerves Shattered While Attending Her Sister.

Mrs. Clara Fallman, forty-two years old, and her sister, Katherine Kochenberg, forty-five years old, have been living with a brother and Mrs. Fallman's daughter, at 129 East Eighty-second Street. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and placed in the insane pavilion.

Mrs. Fallman has been ill for some time and has been subject to moods of melancholy, gradually becoming insane. Her sister has been in constant attendance upon her, and in consequence her own nerves were shattered. Mrs. Fallman became violent Saturday night. She screamed at the top of her voice and had to be held to her bed. An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was called yesterday morning, and with great difficulty the sisters were placed in it and taken to Bellevue.

Socialists of D. A. 49 Triumphant.

The Socialist faction of District Assembly, No. 49, Knights of Labor, met yesterday at 8 Union Square, and the delegates cheered when they listened to a report of a victory over the rival Sovereign faction of No. 49.

Secretary Patrick Murphy told them that Postmaster Dayton had been asked by the Sovereign faction to forward all letters and papers addressed to District Assembly No. 49 to the new headquarters at Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, and not to 8 Union Square, as the District Assembly had changed its headquarters.

The Postmaster, Murphy said, investigated and found that the Sovereign faction was made up of seceders, and that the Socialists were the genuine District Assembly No. 49, and were entitled to the mail.

Hot Scotch for Colds

Is effective when made with Train's Famous Bottlings of the best products of the Glenlivet District. H. B. Kirk & Co., sole agents.—Adv.

TWO KILLED, ONE INJURED

Children Caught Under a Falling Chimney in Brooklyn.

FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN BLAMED

An Early Morning Fire Had Burned the House, Leaving the Shaft Standing Alone — Wind Blew It Down.

Two children were killed and a boy injured, perhaps fatally, yesterday afternoon by the blowing down of a chimney which stood as part of the ruins of a house at the corner of Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

The children killed were Minnie Specht, nine years old, of Eighty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, and Harry Botzen, seven years old, of Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. The injured boy is Edward Hill, eighteen years old, of Eighty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. His right hip was fractured, and there is a severe wound on his head, which, it is feared, indicates a fracture of the skull.

The house, which is owned by Michael O'Donnel, caught fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The building had not been entirely finished, but Mr. O'Donnel expected to move into it in a week or so. A fire had been built in the furnace to dry the plastering, and from this fire the blaze is supposed to have started.

An alarm was sent, and four engines started to answer. Three only succeeded in reaching the fire, one getting stuck in the deep mud of Fort Hamilton. The engines that did reach the fire were of little use. Only one stream of water could be utilized.

The adjoining house, belonging to Michael Murphy, was saved, but the O'Donnel house, a double three-story Queen Anne cottage, was destroyed.

No patrol, either from the Police or the Fire Department, was placed around the ruins. The chimney, forty-five feet high and three feet square at the top, stood through the morning apparently safe. Groups of curious persons gathered around the ruins.

Many children were added to the crowd in the afternoon. Among them were the little Specht girl, her brother John, a year or two older than she, and the Botzen boy. Standing with them, almost in line with the chimney, was young Hill.

A sudden gust of wind from the bay struck the tall chimney shortly before 2 o'clock and it began to sway.

The Specht boy saw it, and called to his sister to run. She started, but in the wrong direction, and was crushed to death under the pile of bricks. Only a part of her cloak could be seen.

Standing near her, and not heeding the danger, was Harry Botzen. He, too, was instantly killed. Edward Hill, who was a little to one side, was struck by the chimney, but escaped death, at least for a time.

A crowd gathered, and the rubbish was removed. The bodies of the children were carried to the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station House, on Eighty-sixth Street, and young Hill was taken to his home.

The death of Minnie Specht came as a severe blow to her widowed mother. She was a pretty blue-eyed child, the oldest girl of the six children. Her brother, Johnnie, who was with her at the time, and to whose care she had been intrusted, stood outside the station house, crying, for nearly an hour.

Harry Botzen's body was taken to his home later in the afternoon. His father, who is an educated man and an ex-officer of the Holland Army, was almost prostrated with grief. Harry was the fifth in point of age of Mr. Botzen's eight children.

At the home of Edward Hill it was said there was a chance of his recovery. He lost consciousness at the time the chimney fell, and it was several hours before he came to and could ask what had happened.

Much indignation was expressed by the neighbors that the firemen had not pulled down the chimney, as is usual after a fire, or that the police had not stationed a man there to keep the children out of danger. The firemen said they made an effort to pull the chimney down after the fire, but it was too strongly fixed.

George Rau, a neighbor of the Botzens, was especially strong in his denunciation of the Fire Department for leaving the chimney standing alone in the rubbish. He declared that it was criminal negligence on the part of some one.

The neighborhood is thinly settled, the two houses standing almost alone. There is little to break the force of the wind, which sweeps in from the water a mile or a mile and a half away.

Mr. O'Donnel's loss is estimated at $10,000. Mr. Murphy, who owned the adjoining house, will lose about $200.

THIRD DEATH IN THE HANNIGAN FAMILY

Michael, the Younger Brother, Falls Down an Air Shaft and Is Killed.

Michael Hannigan, the younger brother of David F. Hannigan, whose acquittal of the murder of Solomon H. Mann, the betrayer of his sister, Loretta Hannigan, was announced barely two months ago, was found dead yesterday morning at the bottom of the airshaft in the rear of the flat house, 507 West Fifty-second Street. He had been living there recently with his wife and two-weeks-old child, together with the rest of the Hannigan family.

Apparently he had returned home late Saturday night, and, finding the outer door of the flat locked, had entered the adjoining house, and had tried to cross from roof to roof, falling and striking the projecting window sills in his descent. It is not supposed that suicide was intended. His wife and mother are greatly prostrated.

Michael's is the third death in the Hannigan family within nine months. Loretta's death came first. It was followed by that of the elder Hannigan, who died on the day his son David was acquitted.

Cold Bath for Horse and Policeman.

"Bill," a big bay horse belonging to Hecker, Jones & Jewell, flour dealers, at Broome and Lewis Streets, in his anxiety to reach his stable as soon as possible on Saturday night, after being unhitched, turned the wrong way, and instead of walking off the pier trotted into the river. He sank with a splash among the ice cakes at the foot of the pier, and at length, with difficulty, found a foothold among the piles at the side. His driver and several street sweepers were reinforced in their efforts to get "Bill" out by Policeman Campbell of the Delancey Street Station. He proposed lassoing the horse, and was pulled into the flowing tide for his trouble. "Bill" was finally towed up to a dock behind a boat, none the worse for his adventure. Campbell was relieved to change his clothes, and declared that he would see all the horses in New-York drowned before extending a helping hand again.

The Whisky Trust Lending Money.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Gen. McNulta, receiver of the Whisky Trust, was authorized by Judge Showalter yesterday to loan $200,000 of the money in his possession on good security. The request for the order was made by the Reorganization Committee, and the assumption is that the money will be loaned to the American Spirits Company, which will be the sole beneficiary of the balance in the receiver's hands at the wind-up of the trust. The receiver reported that he had in cash $458,370.27. The total amount of claims likely to be allowed is not to be in excess of $317,000.

Will Give Its Patrons the News.

NORWALK, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The Norwalk Chronicle, one of the leading morning papers of Northern Ohio, to-day began to receive the full leased-wire service of The United Press.

DUNRAVEN'S REPORTED APOLOGY

It Must Arrive To-day in Order to be in Time for the Next Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club.

It has been reported that Lord Dunraven has already forwarded an ample apology to the New-York Yacht Club for the charges he made against those connected with the Defender.

If Lord Dunraven has mailed an apology to the New-York Yacht Club none of the members has yet heard of its being sent. The members of the investigating committee, in their report, expressed their belief that if Lord Dunraven had heard all the testimony offered to disprove his charges he would have withdrawn them and made an apology for having brought them. Now that Lord Dunraven has read all the testimony and the report of the committee, it is reasonable to presume that the members of the committee hold the opinion that Lord Dunraven will apologize. They, however, decline to express any opinion on the matter.

Many of the prominent members of the club are of the opinion that the unpleasantness caused by the charges will be satisfactorily smoothed over, and that Lord Dunraven will apologize to the club and to the members of the club against whom his charges were made.

If he does not apologize, it will probably be received by the club in the same conservative way that the charges were investigated and the committee's report received.

The next meeting of the club will be held next Thursday evening, and, according to the resolution passed at the last special meeting, action on the report of the investigating committee is to be taken then. If any communication is to be received from Lord Dunraven by mail in time for that meeting, it must come on the steamer Aurania, which is due to-day. The next mail is on the Germanic, and is not due until next Friday. It is possible that if Lord Dunraven has sent any message to the club he will cable over that a letter is on the way.

The New-York Yacht Club had posted yesterday a letter in reply to the censure passed on The New-York Herald by the investigating committee for publishing the testimony taken in the Dunraven trial.

The letter was written by G. G. Howland and addressed to E. J. Phelps and the members of the committee. It was sent Feb. 3, two days after the committee had made public its report. It was referred to Commodore Brown, who made it public.

The letter was as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have received a cable message from Mr. Bennett directing me to inform your committee that he was very much astonished and annoyed at The Herald's premature publication of the investigation evidence, and he greatly regrets it.

"As soon as he was apprised of the publication he telegraphed the city editor of The Herald, who had just arrived at Nice from New-York, expressing his surprise and disapproval.

"His explanation is that several reporters had been detailed to follow the proceedings of the committee from the commencement of the case, and they had been instructed not to touch upon anything the club could find objectionable, but one of the reporters must have accidentally obtained the report late at night, and, in the absence of the editor usually in charge of such matters, it was unfortunately printed."

THE HOLIDAY IN BROOKLYN

Lincoln's Birthday to be Observed—Banquets by Volunteer Regiment and Union League.

The anniversary of Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated in Brooklyn Wednesday night. As it is a holiday, all the public offices will be closed.

The fourth reunion of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Volunteers, New-York State, will have a banquet in the evening at Wilson's, 153 Pierrepont Street. St. Clair McKelway will deliver the principal address. The officers of the association are: President—Major Edwin Ludlam; Vice President—Col. John A. Walsh; Treasurer—William Martin; Secretary—James A. Rooney; Historian—David S. Brower.

Ex-Gov. Bulkley of Connecticut, who, at one time, was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, and who was also a member during the war of Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment, will be present.

The Union League Club will celebrate the event by holding its seventh annual banquet. The affair promises to be one of the most successful ever given. The matter is in charge of Jackson Wallace, Chairman; Frank H. Tyler, Secretary; Stewart L. Woodford, Clarence W. Seamans, William Cooney, Frank D. Tuttle, John R. Sutton, John L. Burleigh, A. F. Beals, William F. Fuller, and Henry C. Wells. The following speakers have signified their intention of being present: Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, Booker T. Washington of Alabama, Mayor Hooper of Baltimore, and the Rev. Henry M. Gallaher of this city.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, Senator Davis of Minnesota, and Judge Henry E. Howland of New-York have also been invited, and, it is expected, will be present.

EMPTY LAUDANUM BOTTLE IN HIS POCKET

Police Think Theuer Took His Life—Found Dead on Dey Street.

Herman Theuer was found dead at the bottom of a flight of stairs leading to the basement of 68 Dey Street yesterday afternoon. A paper was found in one of his pockets on which was written: "I am H. Theuer. My stepfather lives at College Point, L. I. His name is Otto Muehlinbrink."

This fact, together with the finding of a bottle in the pocket that had contained laudanum, leaves no doubt in the minds of the police that it was a case of suicide. The man's mother called at the Church Street Police Station yesterday afternoon. She said that she saw her son the last time on Friday night. She knew of no cause for suicide. Theuer was a railroad employe.

A TRICK TO COVER A DEFALCATION

Express Agent Concocts a Story of Robbery and Personal Injury.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Frank Specher, agent at Dunbridge, Ohio, for the United States Express Company and the Ohio Central Railroad, was found unconscious in his office late Friday evening.

When he revived he said he had been attacked by two robbers, who had taken an express package containing $110, which he had just made up. Clinton Raab was arrested on suspicion and locked up at Bowling Green, charged with the robbery. Specher confessed to-day that he had not been robbed, that he was short in his accounts $200, and that he had invented the robbery story, hoping to cover up his defalcation.

To lend plausibility to the story, he had hit himself on the head with the stove poker.

A Fortune for an Actor.

John Backus, a young actor who once lived in Harlem, is wanted very badly in order to settle up an estate left by his grandmother, Mrs. Cornelia E. Backus. Mrs. C. E. Peck of 207 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street is his sister.

In accordance with Mrs. Backus's will, the property, which is considerable, cannot be divided until John Backus is present and a party to the transaction. He is now away on the road somewhere, and his relatives do not know his whereabouts. Advertisements were inserted in yesterday's papers, but no answer has been received yet.

"Father Bill" Daly Prosecuted Her.

William C. Daly, better known as "Father Bill" Daly, the horseman, was in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning as complainant against Mrs. Agnes McClay, who up to Jan. 27 was employed in his house as a servant.

The charge against the woman was grand larceny, in having stolen clothing and other articles to the value of $125 from Mrs. Ellen Daly, the wife of the horseman. Mrs. McClay pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail.

FARMERS WITH SHOTGUNS

Westchester Land Owners Determined to Resist Gold Seekers.

INVADERS WERE DRIVEN BACK

Serious Conflict at Unionville Between Vigilance League and a Gang of Italians Narrowly Averted Yesterday.

UNIONVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—There was trouble to-day between some officers and farmers of Westchester County and a gang of Italian laborers, led by a young man who had been attracted by the recent gold discoveries in the county.

Since the discovery of gold the county has been much troubled with prospectors, who have roamed over the farms, and used picks, spades, and even explosives, without regard to the rights of the farmers.

The trouble has recently been aggravated by the continual disappearance of chickens, and the prospectors have been blamed for this. The aggravation led to the formation of a Vigilance League among the farmers.

The chief mover in the formation of this league was T. H. Graham, a farmer, who is the representative of some New-York capitalists, who have become interested in the discoveries. He stands well among the farmers in the county.

A small gang of Italians came Thursday, roamed about the country, and finally assembled in Weitger's saloon, in Sherman Park. They announced that a large force of their countrymen would come to-day. Mr. Graham heard of the threats and warned the Vigilance Committee.

Mr. Graham received a telegram from New-York to-day, signed H. F. Mitchell, telling him a large force of Italians would be sent down by persons having designs on the gold discoveries. Constable Simons of Unionville and Constable Leon Hanks of Pleasantville, with a party of about fifteen farmers, assembled.

The Italians began to arrive about noon. They sat around, and seemed desirous of loafing, although they had picks and shovels. Finally, on the arrival of the Harlem train in the afternoon, another party of Italians came, and with them a young American, apparently a very intelligent man.

This was the signal for the march. Led by the young man, the Italians, about fifty of them, started up the railroad track. The farmers saw they intended to cross the creek and go on the land of a brother of Mr. Graham, and so they went to the crossing.

When the visiting party arrived they were told they must not go on private land, or they would be arrested for trespass. The young man protested, saying others had been allowed to trespass, and he did not know why he should be stopped. The farmers, however, were firm, and the young man and his party moved off up the road.

On the top of the hill the party came to an outcropping ledge which had shown some good specimens of ore. The men stopped and attacked this ledge with pick and shovel. They were ordered to cease, but refused. The Westchester men lined up, and the young man told them to go away or there would be murder.

Finally the constables seized the young man and started down the hill. The Italians stopped work and started toward the Westchester men.

They would have made an attack had not the young man ordered them back. Every Italian carried a revolver, and some of them drew knives.

The Westchester men continued to retreat with their prisoner in their midst, held by two of the men. The constables were the rear guard.

The young man said:

"For God's sake, let me go! I don't want to have you trouble, and if you don't let me go, the men will rescue me, and I don't want murder on my hands."

Despite the orders of the prisoner to his men to keep back, they began to crowd closer and closer on the Westchester men, and finally the young man was released. He agreed to go away with his men. They started back, but were warned that they had better keep away from Unionville and Sherman Park, as the farmers were aroused. They then started for the Sing Sing and Tarrytown Roads.

The farmers are determined that the next party of this kind will be given a shotgun reception.

PRISONER TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE

James O'Neil Jumps from a Walk in the Westchester County Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 9.—James O'Neil of Mamaroneck, who is confined in the Westchester County Jail, attempted to commit suicide this morning by jumping from the walk in front of the second tier of cells in the jail. He struck on his head and shoulder on the flag pavement below and was severely injured. Dr. Birch, the jail physician, thinks he may recover.

O'Neil is a hack driver. He was arrested for assaulting a man he was driving, who remonstrated with him for driving in a direction opposite to that he wished to go. He was sentenced to the Kings County penitentiary for six months, but his wife obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

When he was arrested O'Neil attempted to cut his throat with a razor. He has the reputation of being a desperate and reckless man when intoxicated.

O'Neil was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the supposed murder of Miss Hills, the school teacher of Mamaroneck, who, it was found, died from natural causes. He has a brother in Port Chester who is a hotel keeper.

Took His Life in a Bowery Hotel.

A man, who registered simply as "Davis," shot himself through the head in the Rapid Transit Hotel, at 300 Bowery, some time on Saturday night. His body was discovered in his room yesterday afternoon, and is now at the Morgue, awaiting identification.

The man was about twenty-five years old, 5 feet, 6 inches tall, of dark complexion, smooth shaven, and had dark hair. He was well dressed in black overcoat, black diagonal coat and vest, light striped trousers, and black derby hat. He was not the usual type of Bowery lodger. In the collar of his overcoat was stamped the name "T. J. McNicholls, Pittstown, Pa." He had in his pockets a pawnticket for a gold watch and one for a diamond pin. The police think it may be the body of Francis V. King, for whom an alarm has been sent out from Headquarters.

Killed While Attempting a Rescue.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—While fighting fire at the house of Mr. Hollingshead, a wealthy resident, living near here, Jesse E. Palmer, twenty-four years old, was killed by a chimney falling on him. He had raised a ladder to the second story, and attempted to rescue a man and wife, named Hotopp, who were supposed to be in the house, but who, it was afterward discovered, had gone to visit a friend.

A fireman named Nevil, while going for a doctor, was thrown from a horse, and is believed to be fatally injured.

Palmer had been married only recently.

May Be Hanged in Effigy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The testimony that has been presented in the examination of the manner in which Superintendent James W. Pierce has conducted the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children has aroused the indignation of some of White Plains's best citizens, and an effigy of him has been prepared, and may be hung on a telegraph pole in the town to-day.

The effigy is said to be a good representation of the man, and that it will be at once recognized by any who have seen him.

"Send me another case of Sparkling ARETHUSA SPRING WATER." This is the sequel to a trial of it. Ask for it at your grocer's.—Adv.

BANDED FOR FREE SILVER

Nineteen Western Senators, According to Senator Dubois, Determined to Dictate Terms.

Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho is in the city. He came from Washington yesterday. His visit has nothing to do with politics. He is one of the signers of the Wharton Barker address, which pledges the Western Senators against the raising of tariff rates if free silver is not granted by the Republican Party.

Senator Dubois was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The Western Republican Senators have concluded that they will not support any man for President unless he will pledge himself, without reservation, to sign a bill for the free coinage of silver," he said. "They are in earnest in this matter. They are prepared to support Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania for the Republican nomination, but will take up the cause of any man who will give the desired pledge."

"What if the Republican National Convention nominates some man who will not give such a pledge and passes a platform against free silver?" he was asked.

"Then I believe the silver Senators will refuse to support the action of the convention and will support some man who will sign a silver bill. The Electors of the West will be chosen with the idea that they will vote only for a silver man.

"The gold men say that the Republicans can elect the President without aid from the Western States. I will not deny that. The party probably will be successful anyway.

"But if the Western Senators are alienated, how can the Republican Party carry out its protective policy? Nineteen Senators—almost half the entire Republican strength in the Senate—have signed a pledge saying they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured.

"The votes of these men are absolutely necessary for the passage of a protective Tariff bill. The Republican Party will not be able to dispense with them for a great many years to come, if they are ever able to do so. The silver men will stand by their pledge.

"Therefore I believe the Republican Party will give us free silver."

MAY HAVE FOUND SCHLATTER

Jail Officials in San Bernardino, Cal., Think the Healer Is One of Their Prisoners.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The jail officials of this city are positive they have, as a member of the chain gang, the eccentric healer, Francis Schlatter.

The mysterious prisoner was arrested at Red Lands Friday, as a vagrant, He declines to disclose his identity to the other prisoners, and holds aloof from them.

To the Sheriff, he said he was doing penance, and had ridden across the Yuma Desert on a mule, which had died from exhaustion a few days ago.

The prisoner's description fits that of Schlatter perfectly, and the fact that he was in Colton, Cal., a year ago, as a tramp, is another thing that leads many to believe it is he who is in custody.

PURSUED BY A CHINAMAN WITH AN AXE

A Customer Tried to Secure His Linen Without a Ticket.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 9.—Chu Wye, a laundryman at 942 Steinway Avenue, and Edward Lawlor of 957 Steinway Avenue, had an altercation last night which resulted in both being arrested.

Lawlor is one of Wye's patrons. He called for his laundry, but when Wye asked him for his ticket he said he had left it at home. Wye refused to give up the package Lawlor claimed unless he produced his ticket. A fight followed, during which the Chinaman got his hands upon a long-handled axe. Lawlor fled from the shop and up the street, with the Chinaman in pursuit.

The motormen and conductors on two passing cars disarmed the Chinaman when he had nearly overtaken Lawlor. A policeman locked them up on counter-charges of assault. They were both bailed out, and will be tried to-morrow.

JAMESPORT WOMEN INDIGNANT

License Which They Opposed Granted Without Their Knowledge.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Feb. 9.—The women in this village who have been making a fight against the establishment of a saloon in the town are indignant because their efforts have been in vain, a license having been granted for the opening of the Jamesport road house. Theodore Downing of Brooklyn is the licensee and he is making preparations to start business at once.

The reason the women are indignant is that the Excise Board held a meeting and granted the license entirely unknown to them. Had they received notice of the meeting they would have gone to Riverhead, where the meetings are held, to protest. They made several such journeys, one time driving over in zero weather. They now declare that they will demand from the Commissioners some explanation of their action.

MOVEMENT AGAINST LEXOW

Proposed to Keep Him from Going to the St. Louis Convention.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Word comes from Orange County of a movement to keep Senator Lexow from going to the St. Louis Convention as a delegate.

The slate hitherto has been Lexow and Odell, but the Orange Republicans say Lexow did not give them all the money he promised them for last Fall's campaign.

They have slated Thomas W. Bradley of Waldan for one place and anybody but Lexow for the second.

Russian Count a Vagrant.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 9.—Ironwood has a genuine Russian Count at work shoveling snow off the streets. His name is Count Polinski. He was obliged to leave his country to escape punishment for conspiracy against the Government. The Count was arrested for vagrancy, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

Deny the Responsibility.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, held yesterday afternoon, at 734 Third Avenue, a resolution was adopted disowning responsibility for or knowledge of the circular in reference to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, purporting to be issued from the headquarters of the First Regiment.

Tailors' Unions to Meet.

The Tailors' Unions of New-York and vicinity that are affiliated with the United Garment Workers will meet to-morrow evening in Brooklyn to discuss the attitude of those clothing contractors who they say have failed to keep their agreement with the unions, and seem inclined to precipitate a general strike.

Evangelist Murphy on Prohibition.

Francis Murphy, the evangelist, was unable to reach the city yesterday and meet his engagement at Chickering Hall. His son, T. Edward Murphy, was present, however, and gave a characteristic talk on "Prohibition." The hall was crowded to the doors.

Work for 2,500 Men.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 9.—The local mills of the Illinois Steel Company will resume operations Monday after a shut-down of two months. The wage question has been settled with the men and 2,500 will get employment.

CUBANS APPEAL TO US

President Cisneros-Betancourt Asks Recognition.

CALLS IN LIBERTY'S NAME

Rebels, He Says, Want Only the Rights of Belligerents.

SPAIN'S STRONGHOLDS THREATENED

"Must We Capture Havana," He Asks, "Before We Have the Right to Fight?"

CUBAN REPUBLIC ALREADY FIRM

Spain Has Only the Seaboard—A Trip with the President—Spanish Troops Do Not Interfere.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

CUBAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, CUBITAS, Feb. 4.—Cisneros-Betancourt, President of the Cuban Republic, gave to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day this appeal to the people of the United States:

CUBA'S APPEAL.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA, EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, CUBITAS MOUNTAIN, Feb. 1.

To the American People:

The infant and struggling Republic of Cuba appeals to the grand and powerful Union of American States.

Undoubtedly this action is most unusual in the history of nations, but because of the international standing of the Cuban Republic, or more correctly, because it has no recognized place among the powers of the world, are we thus compelled to appeal informally and through the medium of the press directly to the people.

Indeed, it is that international standing that we are now seeking; that we now ask the American Nation to give us, and that we pray it will see fit to grant in the name of liberty and of justice.

Why do we ask the American people alone to hear us, and why do we not address this document to the entire world? The answer is well known. We call to the people who have themselves suffered oppression and felt the iron heel of the tyrant. We call to the Nation of heroes who threw off the slavish yoke, and who signaled to the down-trodden of the earth that the beacon light of liberty in America would never grow dim, but would throw its rays across the oceans to strugglers for freedom in other lands.

We call to the nation that has ever greeted with open arms the honest exiles from far and near; the nation that gave hope to Poland and succor to Ireland; the nation that drove monarchy from Mexico and Hawaii, and so nobly and faithfully shielded our southern sister, Venezuela.

To whom would we appeal, if not to America? To what land, if not to that of Washington, of Jefferson, of Monroe, of Jackson, of Grant, of Blaine, of Cleveland, and of the immortal Lincoln?

The present is C

island is a firmly established institution. Covering considerably over one-half of the area is the civil branch of our authority, with regularly appointed Governors of different sections, Prefectos in sub-division, and so forth. Of course, Spanish formalities are still followed to a great extent in the administration of the local governments, for a complete change of method in a few months would be too radical.

Here, in Cubitas, are the head officers and chief departments of the republic. Here we are able, and most willing, to receive representatives of the United States or other nations.

On all grounds of diplomatic and international usage the Cuban Republic is entitled not alone to recognition of belligerent rights, for its armies now in the field, but to actual independence. Still, we do not ask that the latter be accorded us at present. All we wish now is to be looked upon by the Government of the United States as men and soldiers, battling for their birthright. We do not wish to appear in the eyes of the world like bandits and rabble.

Is Spain Entitled to Consideration?

Is Spain entitled to consideration at the hands of a modern, civilized, and highly progressive nation? Does her misrule of Cuba for a century commend her to the hearts and minds of men? Are her hirelings here to lift up and educate the Cuban and make his beloved island prosperous? Under the accursed flag of Castile, will not freedom's muffled shrieks still be heard on the American hemisphere? Will not the continuance of her supremacy in Cuba mean the perpetuation of mediaeval institutions, the downtreading of right and equity, and the upholding of all that to men of the nineteenth century is debased and barbaric?

People of the free and glorious United States, Cuba appeals to you! She asks that you raise your voice in her behalf. She asks that you announce to the world that at least as against the tyrant she be given an equal chance.

Cuba, the bleeding, appeals to her American sisters. She does it in the name of God, of justice, of civilization, and of America.

SALVADOR CISNEROS-BETANCOURT.

Watchfulness at Cubitas.

Your correspondent came to Cubitas Mountain three weeks ago for the purpose of interviewing the President. In response to a courteous note of invitation, the President was met Jan. 30 at a distance of nearly 100 miles from Cubitas, on his return trip from a visit to the rebel leaders in the eastern districts of the island.

Because of the extreme care and watchfulness maintained at Cubitas, lest a Spanish spy or an assassin might gain the rocky heights, one would naturally believe that the Chief Executive of the republic would not dare venture abroad. Your correspondent thought so. After looking about the headquarters and its surroundings on the trip already referred to, he summed it up in this way: It is certain that the officers of the rebel Government are all right and safe from the hands of the Spaniards while they cling to their mountain capital, but, supposing they should become weary of their elevated position and move away, what then? Why, the Spanish troops would simply swoop down upon them, gobble up the Government, and store it away in the great Moro at Havana. Later on the entire batch of officials, were they fortunate enough to escape capital punishment for being traitors to the Crown of Castile, would find lodgment for indefinite periods in the place for such people provided at Ceuta, Africa.

These were the impressions that were carried away from Cubitas. Who could think otherwise? At Puerto Principe, only twenty-five miles away, was a large Spanish garrison. Soldiers were everywhere; at the hotels, around the railroad stations, on the trains between the provincial capital and its northern port, Nuevitas, and even aboard the steamers between the latter place and Havana. So far as the observer was concerned, Spanish rule was dominant everywhere except over an area of 8,000 acres at the top of Cubitas Mountain.

But let another journey be made. The Cuban President himself gives directions. The note which he sends by special messenger to Havana reads:

"I have an important document for you. Meet me at the headquarters any time after Feb. 4. You will be compelled to exercise great caution at Nuevitas, since the account of your late trip has been published. Should you not be averse to a long saddle ride, I would suggest that you take the steamer to Puerto Padre, beyond Nuevitas, and from that point meet our party at Las Tunas, just across the border, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, (I should say State of Oriente, but do not wish to confuse you.)

"The person who presents this note to you will direct you to our party at whatever place it may be, but if you respond without delay, you will be enabled to join us at the place already mentioned."

A Safe Place to Land.

Puerto Padre was a safe place to land. It is quite different from Nuevitas in many respects. In the first place, it is a small, sleepy village, at which steamers stop only semi-occasionally. Then they do not remain long, in spite of the anti-hurrying traditions of the port. There is no Spanish garrison there. If there was, the imbibing of the never ruffled ozone would render them useless.

The people of the place seem to care little about the revolution. They get the news, to to be sure, but it comes overland, is a month old, and fearfully distorted. But for all that, Puerto Padre is a good place to land. Nobody knows anything about your business, and nobody cares. On certain occasions this is a very agreeable condition.

The main road from Puerto Padre to the interior runs almost due south, through a country agreeably hilly, and cut up into cattle ranches of various sizes. They were cattle ranches not long ago, but in recent days all manner and description of live-stock upon them "went to the rebellion." As a consequence, the hills are covered with tall grass, the majority of the houses are deserted, and only a few people are encountered upon the road.

It was easy to trace the marches of the insurgent cavalry by the strips of barbed-wire fences that were cut at intervals. The rebels had evidently never taken the roads during their marches, and in this they gave a most commendable exhibition of good sense. The roads were very muddy on this occasion, although the rain that fell the previous night was not copious. One would almost faint to think of what they might be after the famous rainy season of Cuba had set in.

"Could Spanish artillery be hauled over this road?" the guide was asked.

"No," replied the fellow, "nor Cuban artillery, either."

When about thirty miles from Puerto Padre, the Las Canas ranch was reached. Here the country was quite rough, and back to the left several high mountains, chief among them Maniabon, reached toward the deep, blue sky.

Though Cuban horses are, as a rule, very hardy little animals, the guide thought a change would be well enough. The proprietors of the Las Canas rancho were agreeable to this, very frankly remarking that their lot of horses were not the best in the world, as the insurgents had come on some six weeks before and appropriated their stock, leaving in its stead fifteen or twenty steeds with whom long marches had counted severely. The rachmen were Cubans, and said they were ashamed to be at home when they should be in the field fighting. Still, as one of them remarked, they had "contributed" all their horses and most of their cattle to the cause, and the Government, (as they designated the rebels,) should be satisfied.

From Las Canas the route was across several ranches to the road leading in the direction of Colmenas, and thence to Tunas. Reaching the road, little hamlets were found at short intervals. Women and children greeted the travelers, and now and then the guide asked questions about men he knew. Most of them, according to the information elicited, were with Gomez or Maceo in the west, or accompanying President Cisneros.

They told that they were in want of nothing for their families, as the "prefecto" supplied them with clothing and other necessities. Here was the first evidence to your correspondent of the existence of that all-around official of the revolutionary Government called the "prefecto," but during the remainder of the trip he was found everywhere.

He is the representative of the civil branch of the Government, and is withal a very important personage, if a measure of his duties is taken into consideration. At Colmenas the guide led the way to the prefecto's house. He was not at home, but would be back in an hour or so. There was nothing to do but to wait, for to pass his house without showing your Cuban passport and receiving instructions would be considered in the light of a very unfriendly act toward the Government. The use of the latter term, indicating the republic, was surprisingly common. But as one proceeded further there was no cause for wonderment, for evidences of other than the Cuban authority were lacking.

Bearers of Dispatches.

When the prefecto returned there were four horsemen with him. He called them a "commission," and said they were bearing dispatches to points along the coast from Nuevitas to Puerto Padre, and even as far east as Gibra. The "commission" also brought the information that a column of Spanish infantry, 700 strong, was marching in the direction of Colmenas from Las Tunas, and they advised that the direct road be not taken. The President's party could be encountered at Jobabo, they said, for he had already left Las Tunas, leaving about the same time the Spanish column did.

"How is this?" the prefecto was asked. "You do not appear to be much excited over the fact that six or seven hundred Spanish soldiers are marching in this direction. Are you not an official of the revolutionary Government?"

"Yes," he replied, "I am the prefecto of this district, but we no longer fear the Spanish troops. You see, the garrison that has been at Las Tunas was not large, and it did not meddle in our affairs. We have a prefecto at that place, too, and he is virtually Mayor. You see, this country all through here is Cuban, and, although there are three or four Spanish garrisons, they do no fighting, and interfere with us in no way.

"There are enough insurgent soldiers here to win from the Spaniards, but if we whipped them a still larger force might be sent, and we in turn get the worst of it for the time being. But they have no civil officers in all this section, and the only recognized authorities in all such matters are the prefectos.

"Even though this is a Catholic country, we perform marriages, and only a few days ago I made a couple of young people happy who came from the Nuevo Leon Ranch. If there are any disputes in the district, the Prefecto settles them. He is a combination of Justice of the Peace, Mayor, and general overseer of the people of his district."

Then the good-natured and willing-to-talk official detailed his other duties—how he was expected to provide food for the families of rebel soldiers who were away fighting; how he must see all those who refused to contribute, and report them to the higher officers of the Government.

"But we have very little trouble in this line," he went on, "for the people are heart and soul in the movement, and are all working together. The tax is light, and, as there are no officials to be paid, the Government is an easy one to support."

Leaving the Prefecto and Colmenas behind, a path crossing the plains and hills was followed. The little hamlets of Vega, Potosi, and Loma Alta were passed. At each, sub-prefectos were seen and talked with. They seemed to be legally conscious of the importance of their office, and regarded the republican Government as the only one in their section. To hear them talk, one would think the struggle now going on in Havana and Pinar del Rio was simply to decide who was supermost in those provinces. The question had been settled so far as the central and eastern portions of the island were concerned. It certainly looked that way.

A short distance beyond Loma Alta the guide pointed to a high hill and explained that there two rivers had their sources. They were the Jobabo and the Salado, the former flowing south and the latter north, and both forming the natural border between the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe.

Crossing a Raging Stream.

Shortly afterward the Jobabo River came into view. It was not wide, but rushed madly along, and when the guide proposed that it be crossed, there was a demur. Further down, though, he said it was much wider and just as rapid, and it must be crossed anyway, unless a circuit was made to the north a distance of five miles or thereabout. So there was nothing to do but make the attempt, the guide leading. Your correspondent had the better horse, but his forte was not crossing or twice streams, and it appeared for a few moments that several miles further down would be reached without making much effort on land. But the nervy little animal evidently possessed the spirit of the revolution, and was not to be downed. He scrambled and pawed the stony bottom, once or twice fell, but eventually reached the opposite bank, pulling a thoroughly drenched and not overcomposed scribe with him.

At a little place called Romero the prefecto supplied a dinner (the evening meal in Cuba is called dinner) and extended an invitation to remain through the night at his house. He said the President's party, which, as was here learned, consisted of 400 men, all mounted, had dined at Jobabo, and was to spend the night at Guanaro, still three leagues distant. He proposed that an early start be made on the following morning, and Mr. Cisneros be found before he left Guanaro. This plan was agreed to, and the weary travelers, who had come a distance of about sixty miles, shared with the kind-hearted prefecto the comforts of his humble home.

It was a nice ride in the cool morning to Guanaro. The sun was just arising over the peaks of the Sierra Maestra, in the far east. Around and about the country presented a cheerful appearance. There was no indication of war—nothing but peace and happiness.

The little village strewn along the mountain side was awake early, for in it the President of the republic had spent the night. It was a feast day for Guanaro.

There were no soldiers on duty anywhere. The horses of the cavalry were grazing in the yards of the villagers and in the open fields across the stream. Many of the cavalrymen were still sleeping in their hammocks or on the ground. Others were chatting with girls of the village, who were glad to have the soldiers come and would soon be sorry because of their leaving.

President Cisneros spent the night in the house of the local prefecto. His staff and those other officers of the rebel Government who were with him had been the guests of the little village hotel.

Going to the hotel, Col. Mario G. Menocal presented himself and extended the courtesies of President Cisneros, whose private secretary he is in addition to being Vice Secretary of War. He imparted the information that his chief had worked far into the night before, despite the protests of his friends, and the fact that forty-two miles had been covered by the party that day.

The President's Inspection Tour.

"We want to reach the vicinity of Puerto Principe to-night," he said, "and that means a ride of about thirty-five miles. Then we will have only thirty miles to cover on the following day, bringing us to headquarters. I shall be very well pleased to get back to Cubitas again, as this has been a most tiresome trip for us all, and especially for the President. I do not quite understand how he is able to endure such fatigue, but he does not seem to mind it as much as we younger men do."

It is a relief to hear such English spoken in the interior of Cuba as Col. Menocal speaks. He is a thoroughly educated young man, a graduate of Cornell, and full of life, ambition, and patriotism. His connection with the Nicaragua Canal enterprise made his name well known throughout the United States.

"This has been a sort of inspection tour," said Col. Menocal. "There was the appointment of about thirty Prefectos to be made, and there were a number of others who had not sent in reports for two months. President Cisneros desired to make personal investigation, and so two weeks ago we left Cubitas. Since that time we have been over in the extreme eastern end of the republic, made an inspection of the forces in the Sierra Maestra Mountains, looked over the stores, farms, and prison there, and on the way back made appointments of Prefectos and sub-Prefectos in a score of districts."

Col. Menocal was reminded that he used the term, "republic," referring to the island.

"Why, isn't it a republic?" he asked. "We have our established and permanent seat of Government, have over 350 Prefectos in the island, and govern with civil laws at least two-thirds of the total area. Of course, I understand that Spain still controls the seaboard, and holds the cities, but her navy is her only salvation. There are hundreds of miles in the interior of Cuba that Spanish soldiers have never trod, and, for that matter, never shall.

Cuba a Republic Already.

"If we could not justly lay claim to having a republic here established, how is it that our President, with an escort of only 400 men, can be away from Cubitas for a fortnight, traverse a distance of 300 miles by the main highway of the island, and never a shot be fired by friend or foe? How is it that we have civil officers all the way from Puerto Principe to the very shadow of the castle at Santiago de Cuba?

"And, again, how is it that in the Sierra Maestro Mountains we have working upon the farms of the republic over 700 Spanish soldiers who were made prisoners of war, and who, not caring to return to their ranks, are protected by Gen. José Maceo and his men? This latter feature may be news to the American people, but the Spanish Government knows it full well, and has made attempts to recapture its men, although at the same time it has denied such a state of affairs."

The sound of a bugle coming from up the road told Col. Menocal and the other officers at the hotel, among them Dr. Orles, chief of the insurgent hospital corps, that the hour for taking up the march had arrived.

Meeting with the President.

Getting into the saddles and galloping up the road, President Cisneros was found standing at the door of the prefecto's house bidding good-bye to that important official, and the family and friends who had gathered about. There was a general handshaking, while men, women, and children were hurrying from other sections of the little hamlet to say "Adios!" to the untiring little man whom they know as their Chief Magistrate.

It was all very simple, and because of its simplicity very pretty, not to say affecting.

The President's eye caught the newspaper correspondent. He left the group and came out with extended hand.

"Ah! you were late, were you not?" he asked. "You should have been at Las Tunas and witnessed the march of our little band through the town, unmolested by the Spanish garrison. Yes, it was very significant."

The column was already away up the road, followed by a large crowd of villagers, who were shouting themselves hoarse with cries of "Cuba Libre!" "Vive Cuba!" and "Vive Presidente Cisneros!"

Your correspondent rode alongside of Mr. Cisneros, who sat jauntily in the saddle and appeared happy as he conversed on commonplace topics, intermingled with matters of greater import. Col. Menocal, who rode ahead with Dr. Orles, occasionally addressed remarks to the President or his companion. Behind rode six or eight horsemen.

"President Cisneros, are you not exposing yourself and the Government by making such a journey as this?" was the correspondent's first question.

"Oh, no," he replied, spiritedly; "this is our section of the country, you know," and he emphasized the "our" as though there was no doubt about it.

Indeed it appeared so. From the little village of Guanaro along the main highway until the vicinity of Puerto Principe was reached, there was nothing to indicate the existence of Spanish rule in Cuba. On the contrary, there was every evidence not alone of sympathy with the Cuban Government, but of its actual application in a civil as well as military sense. People gathered at the small settlements and crossroad corners to greet the little army of well-mounted, well-armed, and intelligent men who had accompanied President Cisneros on his march, certainly to him a triumphal one, from Central Cuba almost to the extreme eastern end of the island and return.

The Rebels' Own Country.

"No, we have no reason to fear an attack here," continued Mr. Cisneros, in answer to a question, as the lights of Puerto Principe shone six or seven miles away, "for the force in the city has been reduced almost to nothing during the last two weeks, the Spanish Government evidently deciding that the 6,000 soldiers could be used to better advantage around Havana. Some weeks ago they were afraid Puerto Principe would be captured. Then their fears rested on Matanzas. Now they are massing thousands of troops before Havana and fortifying the city with heavier Krupp guns. The Spaniards act as though they thought we wanted Havana, when, as a matter of fact, we are satisfied with our little mountain capital for the time being."

Last night was passed at Tres Caminos, eighteen miles from headquarters. An early morning start was made, and long before noon the President of the Cuban Republic was resting in his picturesque little cottage, but a short distance from the clouds.

When Mr. Cisneros reached the summit, he found the home garrison drawn up to receive him. A volley from the rifles told those back at headquarters that he had arrived, and the little cannon that three weeks ago boomed welcome to an American correspondent now boomed again and again, like renewed peals of joy at the return of the man upon whom, with Gomez and Maceo, the hopes of the republic rest.

Once again in the little cottage, which we must call the "Executive Villa," President Cisneros said:

"Here is the document I promised you. Give it to the people of the United States, and ask them in the name of liberty and of Cuba to help us."

Before your correspondent left Cubitas, news of victories in Havana Province arrived, and there was general rejoicing at the cloudland capital of the republic.

FIERCE CUBAN BATTLES.

Fighting in Pinar Province Most Deadly Since War Began.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The fighting in Pinar Province in the last few days has been the most severe since the beginning of the war. The condition to which the Spanish forces in the west are reduced has led Marin to abandon the attempt to force a battle with Gomez, delay his return to Havana, and go to the relief of the beleaguered towns. Maceo's forces include the bands of Miro, Sotomayor, Delgado, Zayas, and Bermudez. The official Government report gives them a strength of 600; it is probably much greater.

The combined forces fought a pitched battle with Luque, at Paso Real, last Monday. The latter reported that the rebels formed in line of battle, and charged the Spanish lines with great valor. Luque claimed a complete victory, and asked for the San Fernando Cross, having remained in command, though shot through the leg. After the fight Luque withdrew his forces to the capital of the province.

The same parties of rebels Wednesday besieged Candelaria, a railroad town near the Havana border. They had apparently recovered from the battle with Luque. The volunteers and a small detachment made a heroic defense of Candelaria for twenty-six hours. Marin, who was about leaving Artemisia for Havana, ordered Canella to the relief of Candelaria, and to attack Maceo. He took all the available forces, and proceeded in person to support Canella.

The latter made a remarkable march, reached Candelaria, and found insurgents swarming in the towns in that vicinity. The garrison held out, though many fell. The troops of the Simancia and Zamoria battalions attacked the besiegers, and the fight continued two hours. The insurgents made several machete charges against Spanish troops. The latter used artillery. The losses were heavy on both sides. The troops finally entered Candelaria Thursday night. The insurgents moved west to San Christobal. Marin's column arrived at Candelaria, and Canella followed Maceo. Another battle is expected.

It is impossible to learn the losses at Candelaria accurately. The Government says twenty-six dead insurgents were found on the field of battle, and that nineteen more were afterward discovered. Their own losses are given as five dead and forty-eight wounded.

Acting Captain General Marin returned to Havana to-day from the field. In an interview with the correspondent of The United Press he said of the insurgents:

"I have not altered my previous opinion. The insurgents can never be recognized as an organized army, because the first condition of such a body is honor, whereas the insurgents think it no dishonor to flee from an enemy to avoid an encounter. A regular military body would think it a dishonor to attack defenseless soldiers, whereas the insurgents think nothing of it. They do not hesitate to force men into their ranks during their passage through the country, which results in the impressed men becoming targets for the Spanish Army. In one word, what the insurgents' organization is is a question."

Gomez was last reported between Artemisia and the western border of Havana Province.

The American correspondent, Mannix, remains, pending the result of the action of the State Department at Washington against his summary expulsion.

Luque has gone to Cienfuegos to recover from the effects of the wound received at Paso Real. The Government reports José Maceo wounded in the leg, in Santiago Province, and also Bermudez killed. Neither report is confirmed.

The exodus of Cubans continues, and arrests of suspects are increasing in number. Twenty townspeople of Punta Padre, Santiago Province, were brought here yesterday.

Cavalrymen arrived from Spain Thursday without horses. There is some difficulty in obtaining mounts. The Government recently mounted over 2,000 infantrymen. Additional volunteers are being recruited here to do garrison duty in place of those sent to the field.

TIRED

Nervous women, with aching heads and weary limbs, will find a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla gives pure blood, a good appetite, and renewed strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGAINST ENGLAND'S CLAIM

Brazil Not in Sympathy with Great Britain's Position.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND APPLAUDED

The Assertion of the American Doctrine Commended by Leaders of the Brazilian Congress.

ACTION IN THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC

Attitude of the United States on Venezulan Question Indorsed—Great Britain's Course Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Those sensitive Americans who are irritated because a President of the United States in the year 1896 ventured to assert a doctrine of National interest that would be a warning to European nations that we shall not regard with indifference attempts, open or covert, to extend foreign claims to territory or to establish foreign modes of government on this continent, and who grow enthusiastic in their contempt for the young republics of South America, find in the utterances of sympathizing newspaper writers in a few South American papers what they accept as proof that in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Venezuela there is no fondness for us, as republicans or as human beings; that Southern republics are republican only in name, and that the people of these countries turn to Europe rather than to the United States for ideas, trade, money, and for friendship.

This sort of American opinion comes, of course, from those who choose to be exasperated because the President reiterated the Monroe doctrine, and possibly because the assertion of it may have impaired the value for a short time of some of the speculative undertakings with which half-hearted Americans may sometimes be connected, and which possibly lead them to be willing to sacrifice American feeling for profit. But the accusations are important, according to their truth or falsity. Venezuela may not be republican as the United States is. Chile may fall short of our understanding of what a republic should be. Brazil may be not fully settled under a republican form. But such as are the others, and such as is Brazil, there is, no doubt, in all of those countries that were under Spanish or Portuguese control a few years ago, a very strong sympathy with the republican feeling in the United States and a desire that the people of those countries shall by and by enjoy all the freedom that is now enjoyed by our people. Brazil, in forming a republic, adopted our Constitution with a few slight modifications. The people have been friendly to the United States ever since before Dom Pedro was deposed. While in South America States, Brazil has regarded with great concern the development of the controversy about the application of the Monroe doctrine.

Brazil in Hearty Accord.

President Cleveland sent his message on the Venezuela situation to the Congress on Dec. 17. Very promptly after it was made known, the Minister of Brazil sent by cable to his Government about 1,500 words of the most important statements contained in the communication. Owing to delays in the telegraphic service, the dispatch was not published in Rio until Dec. 19.

Immediately upon the meeting of the Senate, on the 19th, a resolution congratulating President Cleveland was adopted by a unanimous vote. This action was taken on the same day on which the United States Senate approved the message and passed the bill authorizing the commission asked for by President Cleveland. At the meeting of the House of Deputies, on the same day, Senhor Francisco Glycerico introduced a resolution congratulating the House of Representatives upon the Venezuelan message of the President. In submitting his resolution, Senhor Glycerico spoke as follows:

Mr. President: This morning's papers contain telegrams giving a summary of the message addressed by President Cleveland to the United States Congress. According to that summary, the message is an explicit application of the Monroe doctrine, a doctrine which denies to the European powers the right to meddle in matters which concern the sovereignty of the nations of this continent.

The Brazilian Senate, to which, under our legislative system, belongs the initiative in matters relating to international relations, has just passed a resolution congratulating President Cleveland on this act and assuring him of its political support and complete adherence to the Monroe doctrine. The Chamber, not departing from the lines of conduct observed by it on such subjects, has concurred in offering its political support to the vote of the Senate, offering likewise its most express and sincere approbation of that doctrine of international policy set forth in so timely a manner to the nations of this continent by the distinguished President of the United States. [Applause.]

What the Doctrine Means to Brazil.

Our own country has at this moment controversies of exceptional importance with European powers on our continent. It is very clear, then, that the vote of this Chamber will only concern the nature and application of the Monroe doctrine, and repeat the assurance of our sympathy with it without in any way associating it with the patriotic sentiments entertained with respect to our own international questions.

I do not make this declaration in order to lessen the force of the political sentiment expressed in the motion I am about to present, but to put in a clearer light that it is the confirmed conviction of the Brazilians that the honor of its flag, the dignity of its institutions, and the sovereignty of its territory are, above everything else, superior to the hard contingencies involved in the efficiency of our resources. [General applause.]

My opinion is an opinion inspired less by the enthusiasm of the moment—although that would be quite justifiable—than by a sentiment of political conservatism, which reminds me that the nations of the world enjoy internal peace and the respect of others for their political independence and their territorial integrity in proportion as the idea is fixed in the public mind that the depositaries of its confidence do not lay the bases of its material greatness by sacrificing in the slightest degree its moral grandeur, but that they lay them securely and only in the sentiment of national honor and civic duty.

The resolution of the Senate, like that which I am about to submit to the consideration of the Chamber, expresses no sentiment of aggression, but rather indorses that doctrine of American policy which recognizes and proclaims the abstract principle of defense of the territorial sovereignty of this continent.

The people of the United States expect that the good sense and prudence of the other nations will concur in that doctrine, having an equal interest with themselves in its support, as an element of peace throughout the civilized world. And we mean offense to no one in offering to the leading American power the assurances of our solidarity with it in respect to the territorial sovereignty of the Western Continent.

The resolution offered by Senhor Glycerico, the leader of the uncompromising Republicans, who constitute the great majority in that body, is as follows:

"The Chamber of Deputies of the United States of Brazil congratulates the House of Representatives of the American Union on the dignified message of President Cleveland, who so nobly defends the rights, the sovereignty, and the liberty of the American nations involved in the Monroe doctrine."

The resolution was submitted and passed unanimously and without discussion.

The Extreme Republican View.

O Paiz, the organ of the extreme Republican Party in Brazil, in its issue of Dec. 20, after giving its readers a summary of the leading points of President Cleveland's message in relation to the dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, made the following remarks:

"The English, with their usual arrogance, which is born of the false presumption that everything not already the property of the United Kingdom is destined, sooner or later, to become so, have invaded the territory of Venezuela, attracted by the rich deposits of gold along the banks of the Orinoco.

"The check given to these adventurers by Gen. Crespo has embittered the relations of the two Governments, and Great Britain began to take steps to make its usurpation effective, appealing to the higher interests of civilization, when President Cleveland, through the Ambassador of the United States in London, expressed to the English Government the extreme displeasure that such threatened conquest was exciting in the American people, and proposed, as the solution most worthy of the power of England and the dignity of Venezuela, that all the points of this prolonged and dangerous controversy be submitted to impartial arbitration.

"The British Government was not disposed to accept the proposition of Mr. Olney, made through Mr. Bayard, and, tearing the loss of those valuable deposits of gold that made so large a figure in its covetous eyes, insisted on its policy of occupation and abuse of superior power, that had withstood the conciliatory advances of Gen. Crespo and had forgotten the precedents established by former English diplomats in the Bering Sea and Alabama questions.

"This obstinacy of the British Government in excluding all doubts in regard to the lawfulness of its title to the territory which it occupies by force is aggravated in the face of the civilized world by the impertinent ultimatum with which it is accompanied, usually a measure of last resort, but which, in British diplomacy, has become an ordinary proceeding.

"This abuse of force on the part of the Cabinet of St. James has excited the surprise, not only of the American, but also of the European press, including a portion of the English journals, all of which find reasons to fear the evil results of this easy way of settling disputed questions by a threat of force.

The British Ultimatum.

"The ultimatum addressed to Gen. Crespo, demanding indemnification for the ill treatment of an English subject in a territory which England claims as its own, simply because it has taken possession of it and established a police station in it, but which Venezuela regards as its property, seeing in the English occupation nothing more than a threatened robbery and an attack on its sovereignty—that ultimatum, we say, may possibly cause Great Britain to lose its arrogance of conquest, that shocking audacity which, by the voice of its cannon, would drown the protests of nations feeble in military force but jealous of their honor.

"The individual in question was imprisoned while the Venezuelan forces were sweeping by force from their territory the intruding adventurers who had taken possession of the gold mines.

"The region in which the act took place had not been considered as part of the contested territory, but the English, as soon as they discovered the precious metal, considered it as their property, in the name of civilization and of the profits which, by right should belong to the English capital employed there in mining. England demanded satisfaction for the repulse of the adventurers and indemnification for the imprisoned.

"If Gen. Crespo should pay the amount demanded by the English Government, that act would be a recognition of the rights of Great Britain in the territory which he considered as belonging to Venezuela. For this reason he refuses to comply with the ultimatum, a refusal about which the opinion of the Government of the United States is not yet known. The English Government at once isued orders for the forces stationed in Guiana to invade the Venezuelan frontier, and has ordered the assembling of a fleet of twelve vessels to enforce the rights of the British Crown to the gold of Venezuela by taking possession of the Custom Houses of that country.

"The lion of England plants his paws upon American territory; and before this barefaced attempt at confiscation and pillage, made under the ridiculous pretext of a service done to humanity, of this abuse of avarice and superior military power practiced on a free nation, the illustrious President Cleveland, who had already proposed arbitration as the only honorable means of settling disputes of this kind between nations who prize their honor, and have in the solution no other interest than the recognition of the right, resolved to protest against the extortion, and put a stop to the robbery, in the name of Monroe, in the name of the integrity of free and independent America.

A Continental Defiance.

"This act of the eminent statesman embodies a solemn defiance, addressed by the whole continent against the policy of robbery and usurping insolence which certain powers, particularly England, have employed against the American nations. The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that European powers shall not extend their possessions by a tax upon the integrity and sovereignty of the independent American nations. Up to the time that doctrine has not taken a practical form. The fact that there had not yet arisen a man strong enough to make an application of it gave the European powers the pretext for affirming that the Monroe doctrine had not yet received international sanction, as if the right of a nation to the integrity of its own territory was not a natural corollary of its autonomy, of its very political existence and constitutional sovereignty. Now, however, President Cleveland proposes to make the ideal of Monroe of practical and sensible effect.

"Our duty, the duty of all men on this continent oppressed by the cupidity and force of avaricious Europeans, is to give our most hearty support to the act of this great statesman, who has, with unquestioned courage, undertaken, for once at least, to muzzle the hungry lion of England. We have nothing to do with the particular interests that constitute the motive of this action. Whatever may have been the sentiment or ideas which inspired it, it is grand in itself, reveals a superior intelligence, a strong will; is the declaration of a powerful race, the triumphant champions of America.

"The Congress of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in passing yesterday, unanimously, the resolution of congratulation addressed to the American Congress, expressed the sentiments of the whole Brazilian nation, and embodied its protest against any attempt that may be made to encroach upon its own dominion. As America must be for Americans, so Brazil must be for Brazilians. Let all the Governments learn from Cleveland to protect their own independence, respect each other's sovereignty, and repel all usurpers."

The author of the foregoing is one of the Senators from Rio de Janeiro in the Brazilian Senate, and the leader of the uncompromising Republicans in that body.

The Only Opposition.

The only opposition to Brazil's making common cause with the United States in opposition to British aggressions in America comes from a small body of political malcontents, discredited partisans of the naval revolt, who have done penance without repentance, and hate the United States because, by its action, their cause was lost. This clique finds its mouthpiece in an organ which is the property of English interests, whose pages contain whole columns from its confrère in New-York, The Evening Post, and in The Rio News, edited by a half-breed Canadian-American, who, after being disappointed in his pretentions and tenders to the provisional Government, is the recognized slanderer of the new republic, paid and maintained by the English colony in Rio.

The speech of Senhor Ramiro Barcellos, in the Brazilian Senate, on the 21st of December, 1895, upon the reception by that body of a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs informing the Senate that he had sent by telegraph to the Congress of the United States the resolutions passed by both bodies of the Brazilian Congress, congratulating the American Congress on the message of President Cleveland, was another expression of sympathy and approval.

Senhor Barcellos's Speech.

After repelling insinuations made that the passage of the resolutions had been inspired rather by the enthusiasm of the moment or in obedience to the plans of a political clique, the Senator entered upon his subject as follows:

"The Senate, the country, and all the American nations well understand that the supreme ideal of England is the absorption of this planet. [Interjection by another Senator: "Dieu et mon droit."] The absorption of the entire planet is her aim, and the evidence of it is that, under the different administrations of her Government, whether by one party or the other, that policy is continually pursued, day after day, methodically, little by little, so that, if the other nations of the planet do not adopt serious measures to put a barrier to the realization of that ideal, it will sooner or later be carried into effect.

"The policy supported by all republicans of defending America from the crafty encroachment of European nations dates not from to-day, but from the earliest times of the Republic, and above all, of establishing a strong league between the different American nations to put a stop to the absorption of their territory and of maintaining their political integrity. This, too, has been the policy of the republican Government long since firmly settled in the spirit of the statesmen of our country. The spirit, then, that inspired those resolutions was not the inspiration of a moment, as is charged, but the expression of an idea already firmly lodged in our international political spirit.

"It is well, then, to show that not alone in Brazil is this the dominant idea; it is manifested as well in all the American nations; and not alone in the small and feeble ones, but in the very North American Republic, because it is evident that, without that unanimity of policy, the powerful European nations will, little by little, and in their own interests, solve the problems that now threaten to crush them. The great social question of getting rid of the excess of their population, and, at the same time, preserving their political dominion over their citizens who settle in distant lands; in a word, pocketing two profits at once.

"The consequence to us of not defending ourselves from the operation of that policy whose purposes are no secret, because they are constantly translated into acts, will be our return to our former colonial condition. We are still a feeble nation, just beginning our national existence; from a commercial point of view a colony, still dependent upon Europe, and if we allow ourselves to be absorbed politically, we shall go back to our primitive condition.

"This is the simple truth, and while we act as public men we must not only have the present before our eyes, but must provide for the future, and observe the attitude of foreign nations toward us. Nothing could be plainer than this, and yet the attempt has been purposely made to distort its interpretation, and falsify its spirit. A nation, our neighbor, a very feeble nation, without military resources, is suffering from the violent aggression of a nation powerful, strong among the strongest.

The English Attitude.

"This great nation that is violating the rights of the weaker rejects the arbitration proposed for the settlement of the contested boundary, and, strangely enough, while pursuing this course with Venezuela, proposes the same method of solution for its dispute with us—that is, to settle a question of ownership that was never before in dispute, of territory that has never been beyond our dominion.

"Now when the case is presented of a sister and friendly nation which, under the shadow of a threat, receives the protection of a North American republic, it was clearly our duty to congratulate the strong nation which, in all disinterestedness, and standing by the principles of its international policy, removes from the region of theory to the dominion of fact those principles which it is the duty of all of us to adopt. [Applause.]

"It was in pursuance of this duty that the Senate gave its unanimous support to the message of the American President and now does not hesitate to affirm it to the press or to any one, whoever he may be. Let us, then, have no insinuations, hypocritically breathed to create political discord, in the presence of a great international question, involving the pride and dignity of the Brazilian nation.

"This act of the Congress must be considered and accepted by the President of the Republic as an act of solidarity, because no Brazilian would do it the injustice of supposing that such a body could put itself in opposition to the national interests. He must believe that it is inspired by no other than a patriotic sentiment, especially in regard to this gravest of questions, both from its nature and from the results it may produce.

"This is the view that must be taken of the action of the Senate, and I declare it aloud to all, and particularly to the press, whose influence in these questions is very strong, in order that this wise and orderly action of the Congress of the Republic of the United States of Brazil may not lose one iota of its merit."

Senhor Nilo Pecanha's Address.

Senhor Nilo Pecanha, in the Brazilian House of Deputies on Dec. 23, made a speech on the message of President Cleveland. He said, in part, as follows:

"So precarious, so painful, and so grave is to-day the situation in regard to the international policy of the country, so pressing are the problems in which the honor of our country is involved, that every parliamentary effort to strengthen, protect, and encourage the right of Brazil is worth a crusade in the cause of civic honor.

"The message of President Cleveland has closed forever for the people of America the period of diplomatic hypocrisies. To North America has fallen the good fortune of consecrating the doctrine on which rests the sovereignity, the support of the independence and territorial integrity of the New World. To the higher conquests of maritime law and to the settled principles of internationalism, the American are now associated a determined and heroic movement, are rallying to the banner of a weak nation, and repelling the advances of British rapine. It is not enough that we concur in the sentiment of the North American President, and, as Americans, applaud the resistance offered by Venezuela; we must take part in the dispute, interested as we are, neighbors as we are, as a nation whose interests may become compromised in the hazards and course of this important struggle.

"I offer to the Chamber a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which contains a map of the territory claimed by the English in Venézuela, and a history of the pending question, as once understood by Lord Aberdeen, as now interpreted by Lord Granville, and showing the ever increasing pretentions, the usurping tendencies of the European invader.

"The Venezuelans concede the territory lying between the Pomarons and the Cuyuni Rivers, and the English insist more strongly than ever on the Schomburgk line, extending from the Orinoco to the end of the Roraina chain.

"But will not this same line, if prolonged toward the south, enter Brazilian territory, reaching as far as Pirara, and perhaps to Fort San Joaquin, on the Rio Branco, territory that is indisputably Brazilian? If the North Americans claim in the name of Monroe the right to mark the boundary line between the two countries, why should not we be prepared for the various possible solutions of the question, and thus avoid a second attack upon the integrity of our dear country?

"Will not British effrontery pretend that the Schomburgk line shall be applied to Brazil as well as to Venezuela? That shall never be. The Government of the republic must, in this as in all other international questions, speak to foreign nations as the mouthpiece of a proud, free, and civilized people.

"I regret that the President of the republic has not yet replied to the British proposition of arbitration in the question of Trinidad. Is his Excellency in doubt as to the matter? Does his Excellency think that it is a proper time to disregard the opinion of the country, which entire and unanimous, will never accept arbitration in regard to that which is indis

SELF-INTEREST RULES

Dr. Parkhurst's Conversation with a State Senator.

PERSONAL EFFECT CONSIDERED FIRST

Votes Regulated by their Bearing On Political Prospects—Selfishness a Dominant Factor with All.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached on "Self" yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He told of an experience he had with a State Senator while they were on their way to Albany last week. He held up the unnamed Senator as an example of self-interest and legislative corruption.

"One can always fall into an unhealthy condition of mind by constantly examining self," Dr. Parkhurst said. "Physicians advise their patients not to study their symptoms too closely. So with our moral thought. If we spend all our time calculating our progress, we will make no progress. Whether or not we spend much time in thought of the ideal and perfect, we must have a pretty good idea of what the ideal and perfect is."

Dr. Parkhurst explained that while too much study of self was bad, some such study was necessary to the full appreciation of our duties and obligations.

"I have been giving considerable thought to this subject of self," he said, "and, to show what purpose is in my mind, I will tell you of a conversation I happened to have with a State Senator on my way to Albany last week. He was a Senator from this city. I had the pleasure of conversing with him at some length. He is a bright man of much thought.

"The legislative domain is one of such interest that I wanted to hear him talk. He talked of what Senators do and what they find. The conversation led us to Senatorial schemes and ambitions. He said:

"'No Senator ever considers a bill that is proposed without considering what effect his position on that bill will have on his political prospects.'

"Such an idea, such an expression, is staggering. My friend had not been in the Legislature long. Therefore, his idea was not the result of experience and dishonest legislation.

"We have seen in my experience what thought is uppermost in the Senatorial mind. Now let us examine ourselves, and ask what is our first inquiry when a new contingency presents itself to us. Do we not look to our personal benefit?

"Suppose you put money into the collection plate, as you have just done, what is your motive in so doing? Let me ask you why you do it. That one dollar or that nickel you have just put in the plate is to exalt self.

"You put it in possibly because the man who passed the plate as your neighbor will see you and think better of you. You see how much of self enters into that little transaction.

"You use that box to pry yourself into the good opinion of other people. Or you give the money so as not to suffer in the good opinion of God. Not unlike the man who buys a lightning rod, and thinks it is better to let the agent strike his pocket than the lightning to strike his house."

Dr. Parkhurst spoke of the life of Jesus Christ, and how little He considered self. "He suffered," the doctor said, "without any selfish motive or thought of personal gain."

Dr. Parkhurst was seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and asked what State Senator he alluded to in his sermon.

"I could not give the name," he said. "I did not mean to chastise the Senator. I merely spoke of him, and then said we were all like him."

THE RECENT WAR FEVER.

The Rev. Heber Newton Discusses the Threatening Talk.

The Rev. Heber Newton discussed "The Cause of the Late War Fever" in his morning sermon at All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday.

"Now that the excitement has cooled down," he said, "it is incumbent upon all true patriots to consider the singular outburst of war fever which threatened such serious consequences to us a few weeks ago. It is well for us that there were enough men in our great Eastern centres to withstand the war epidemic and to rally the sober second thought of the Nation.

"Causes were long at work preparing for the wild outburst of war fever in our people. It seems as though not more than one generation can pass without a recrudescence of war fever.

"For a decade after the Franco-Prussian war France could scarcely bear the name of war. Now the young blood is no longer impressed with the horrors of 1870-1.

"The growth of our navy has seriously affected our war feeling. It may be a necessity to have a large navy, but it is none the less a damage. In private life it has been discovered that men could not go about armed with swords and pistols without danger of their using them. Nations cannot go armed; cap-a-pie, without constant danger of fighting one another.

"Industrial strifes, readiness to resort to violence, have fed the war fever. The larger responsibility for this lies, because of the higher intelligence, with the great employers and corporations, who have been too ready to call upon the militia. The increasing readiness to call the soldier to put down strikes has been a serious sign of the times.

"Our very sports have fed the war fever. One most popular sport has become so brutalized that it is being ruled out from our college athletics. When thirty or forty thousand people can gather to see the flower of two great colleges in sport as brutal as modern football, it is no wonder that they crave after some more thrilling scene. Sporting exhibitions, too, which have received so much attention from our great newspapers, have had a brutalizing effect upon the whole country.

"The growth of the military spirit in our public schools, too, may well be viewed with alarm. The aim—to drill our lads—is laudable, but before our growing boys we set as an ideal of manhood the soldier, the type of the man of the past, the brute man. We set up as the ideal of chivalry legalized murder. Christian schools advertise this thing as a feature of their training.

"This week I received from the head of the Grand Army of the Republic a circular letter, urging the introduction of military drill into our public schools. The plea is a twofold one—the desirability of beginning in boyhood the training for National defense and the physical culture of the drill. The latter boon can be had in other ways. The former comes too high. The price asked is the loss of the spirit of peace. It is a return to the militarism from which our civilization was escaping.

"Better that we should be less prepared for war when it comes than that we should renew the love of war in our faith.

"I was astounded the other day to learn that in not a few of our schools vivisection had been introduced, under the plea of teaching the children physiology. Boys from which our civilization was escaping. and girls have been hired by their teachers to bring in stolen cats and dogs, with the promise that they should see them put to the torture. Is this the civilization which science is opening for our new era?"

WOULD CANONIZE LINCOLN.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Says There Should Be More Saints.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached on "The Moral Grandeur of Abraham Lincoln."

"The Roman Catholic Church," he said, "is about to canonize its first American saint, thus adding from the New World one more to the long list of its honored devotees. While some may object to the worship of saints or to the exclusive rule upon which the selection of candidates for ecclesiastical honor is made, none can quarrel with the underlying principle upon which saintship rests.

"A saint is not a perfect being, but one who devotes himself with pure purpose and conspicuous success to the realization of some lofty moral object. If criticism be made it will not be directed against the large number of saints, but because of the smallness of that number.

"We would do well to increase the number of saints and saints' days, and include secular as well as ecclesiastical saints in the hosts that excite our reverence and imitation.

"Among this number I would award the palm of saintship to Abraham Lincoln and set aside one day on the Church calendar upon which men and women of many generations might recall with admiration and love the exalted service and the moral grandeur of the savior of his country.

"It has been said that 'Abraham Lincoln fills a place hitherto unoccupied in the annals of the world.' This is in part due to the importance of the events in the midst of which he moved and the magnitude of the results achieved. His administration quelled a rebellion of 8,000,000 of people, set free 4,000,000 of slaves, and vindicated the ability of the people to maintain under all contingencies the Government which rests on their will."

Dr. Eaton paid an extended and earnest tribute to the patriotism, ability, and Christianity of the war President.

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"THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE."

The Rev. Dr. Gotthell Discusses It in Broader Sense.

There was a large congregation in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday when the Rev. Dr. Gotthell delivered the first of a series of addresses on "The Church of the Future."

"In speaking of the Church," he said, "I use the term in its broader, original sense, signifying any house of God wherein worship is held, so there is no reason why we should not speak of the Jewish Church. I, for one, expect that the Jewish Church will take part in the general development of the life within the religious communities. We Jews have learned much, and might learn more from our ecclesiastical neighbors, just as they might learn and are learning from us.

"You will notice that I did not say 'the religion of the future'; and why not? Because there will be no religion of the future, as there is no religion of to-day, nor was there any in the past. Religion existed always and only in organized bodies, in visible forms, in clearly expressed ideas, in hymn and prayer, in priest and altar, and will continue to manifest itself by these means.

"The purely spiritual part of religion exists only in the human heart, where it spends its life hidden with God. It is like matter of which we speak, as though it had an independent existence outside corporeal conditions. Matter, in fact, is an abstraction, just as Christianity is, because what we know of it is through its Churches and organizations, and writings and liturgy and the like.

"Who will define Christianity, what it is, and what it is not? This question every individual settles with himself. It seems to me, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that there will be a religion of the future without any churches, without any creeds, without any forms of worship, and we see clearly enough that all attempts at forming a colorless religion will end in failure."

BISHOP NEWMAN FAVORS WEALTH.

Has No Sympathy with Clergymen Who Are Always Denouncing It.

Additional interest was lent to the morning services of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in West Forty-eighth Street yesterday by the presence of Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Neb. Bishop Newman has just returned from Mexico, where for eight months he has been attending conferences and superintending missions. He assisted in the dedication of the Union Church, and yesterday was his first visit since then.

He preached on some of the great religious questions of the day. He took his text from John, xvi., 33: "I have conquered the world."

He severely reprobated the clamor against wealth, and showed that Christianity is the essential patron of enterprise and accumulated fortunes, and that under all dispensations, and in all ages where Christianity had been received as a divine reality, its friends had been the leaders of the financial world.

He had no sympathy with those clergymen who are always denouncing wealth, and yet who are most uneasy when their salaries are not paid, and who never refuse an invitation to a rich man's table.

The true minister is the advocate of industry, of enterprise, and of that financial condition which conduces to the largest happiness of mankind. He denounced those who accumulated fortunes for self-aggrandizement, and who are indifferent to the relief of the poor. But, he declared, the benefactors of their race, who lead all the great philanthropic movements of the day, are men of large wealth, and those men the people bless.

Coroner Hoeber's New Physician.

Coroner Hoeber announced last night that he had appointed Dr. Otto H. Schultzer of 166 East Sixty-fourth Street to succeed Dr. Huber, his physician, resigned.

Dr. Schultzer was selected from twenty-seven candidates. He was highly recommended. He served for two years in Roosevelt Hospital. The new Coroner's physician takes possession if his office on March 1, Dr. Huber, at Coroner Hoeber's request, remaining until that time.

Society Officers at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Young Women's Christian Association of Vassar College has elected as officers for the ensuing year Miss Jessie Thain, President; Miss Priscilla Brailsin, Vice President; Miss Helen Whitman, Secretary.

"Cui Ave" has elected for the second semester Miss Ann Hero, President; Miss Harriet Richardson, Secretary.

The newly-elected officers of '98 are Miss Martha Jamagin, President; Miss Laura Rice, Vice President; Miss Phoebe Lovell, Secretary; Miss Alice Parker, Treasurer.

Miss Elizabeth Grannis has been appointed Speaker of "T. and M."

Prof. T. D. Seymour of Yale College lectured in the chapel on Friday evening upon "Life in the Homeric Age." Lectures are to be given at the college during February by Prof. R. Mayo-Smith of Columbia College, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews, and Prof. H. P. Judson of the University of Chicago.

The Glee Club was in New-York on Friday and Saturday, to sing at the annual luncheon and social meeting of the Associated Alumnae of Vassar College.

University of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Prof. Charles W. Dodge delivered an interesting lecture on "Household Bacteria" before the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union Wednesday afternoon.

The members of the Faculty were among the invited guests at the reception and dinner given in honor of the Judges of the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, by George F. Danforth, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, on Tuesday evening.

The University of Rochester corporation has been admitted to membership in the local Chamber of Commerce.

The project to erect a public monument to Martin B. Anderson, for nearly forty years President of the University of Rochester, seems to have been abandoned. Nothing has been heard from the committee in charge for more than a year.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The critical in art and economy are invited to inspect the latest designs.

APPEAL BY THE BISHOPS

Slaughter of Armenians by the Turks Should Be Stopped.

EUROPEAN POWERS ASKED TO ACT

The Archbishop of Canterbury Urged to Bring to Bear the Influence of the Church of England.

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, who, a week ago, sent a petition to President Cleveland asking that the Government interfere in saving the Christian Armenians from continued massacre at the hands of the Turks, have forwarded to the powers of Europe and to the Archbishop of Canterbury a memorial, praying that immediate measures be adopted to compel the Turks to cease from slaughter and persecution.

At the time the petition was sent to President Cleveland, the State Department was consulted as to the best procedure to be followed in order that the petition should reach the eye of the various European potentates to whom it was to be addressed. On the advice of the State Department the several memorials were forwarded last Saturday, addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. At the same time in which the letter was dispatched to President Cleveland a letter was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury as head of the English Church. Notice of the reception of the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury has already been received.

This action thus taken by the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in behalf of Armenia is the result of a letter sent to each of the Bishops by the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop, inclosing a circular showing the condition of affairs in Turkey. The circular reads:

As is now generally known, during the months of October and November the Mussulman population of Eastern Turkey, in many places actively aided by Ottoman troops, put to death from 30,000 to 40,000 Gregorian and Protestant Armenians. The killed were chiefly males, and included a considerable portion of the educated and influential classes in the six provinces named in the reform scheme, namely the Provinces of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Harpoot, and Sivas. A part of the whole number massacred were killed in the Cities of Trebizond, Aintab, Marash, Ourfa, and Cesarea, which are outside the provinces named above. The massacres were accompanied by pillage on such a scale that nearly the whole Armenian agricultural population in the villages, and the greater part of the Armenian traders and artisans in the cities and towns of the provinces and districts named above, have been plundered of money, goods, food supplies, clothing, implements, cattle and sheep, their houses being destroyed and themselves reduced to abject want.

The purpose of this paper is to invite the attention of the Christian world to a progressive aggravation of this awful crime which has been brought to light since the middle of November.

In a territory some 60,000 miles in area an effort has been and is now being made to extinguish Christianity among the Armenian race by destroying church edifices, killing the clergy, and forcing the surviving members of their flocks in all places where foreign Consuls are not present to embrace the faith and become Mohammedans. It now seems probable that a large part of those who have been killed in the country districts are martyrs, who have refused life at the price of denying their Lord. Multitudes are now being singly approached and put under pressure of the most awful threats if they continue to refuse to deny the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Armenian Church, for centuries the largest and most sturdy of the Asiatic Christian Churches, has made great progress in moral, intellectual, and spiritual life. Its members have been nursed and fed upon the Bible more than those of either of the other branches of the Eastern Church. This ancient Church is now in the throes of annihilation. Unless Christendom acts instantly and overwhelmingly to arrest this infamy, this century of enlightenment will be marked in history as the one in which a Christian people was destroyed with the full knowledge and before the eyes of Christendom, no Christian nation being sufficiently moved by the spectacle to lift a hand to prevent it.

Only from a few places comparatively has the cry of the sufferers been heard. From such instances, however, a slight idea of the ferocity of this attack upon Christianity in Turkey can be gained. It will be noticed that wherever a foreign Consul is established these things have not been carried to the extent now revealed, for a Consul in Turkey is like a single policeman preserving the public order. It must be observed also and emphasized that the policy which beckons to Europe to wait and see if reforms will not be carried out pushes on its work and screens it from the eyes of foreign observers. Hence the facts which have come to light represent only a small part of the horrors which have occurred.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican Church, the American Bishops have thus addressed:

To the Most Reverend His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury:

My Lord Archbishop: We, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having learned with deep sorrow the deplorable and continuous persecution of our fellow-Christians in Asiatic Turkey, do hereby appeal to your Grace in their behalf. Is it not possible for us, laying aside at this crisis all questions political, international, or commercial, to rise to the higher plane of earnest, sympathetic action, that it may be put to the horrible massacre of Armenian Christians? "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." It is evident, from a careful analysis of the causes and reasons of this determined assault, that the real object of it is the destruction of the Church in Armenia by the slaying of all who refuse to give allegiance to Islam. It is, therefore, a distinctly religious persecution; and the number of martyrs who have sacrificed is probably larger than in any of the persecutions of the early Church. It would seem, considering the ferocity of the cruel attack upon our brethren in Armenia, the awful suffering they are enduring, the fact that the offer is made to these Christians that their lives shall be spared if they renounce their faith—that a crusade supported by Christians the world over would be truly warranted.

We therefore respectfully and lovingly plead with your Grace that, for Christ's sake, for the sake of His religion, you interpose the weight of your office and influence to succor and defend this afflicted and persecuted branch of the Christian Church. May we not ask that the great Church of England, through her episcopate, shall take decisive action—that our suffering fellow-Christians may find not only ready sympathy, but speedy deliverance from their foes?

In addition to the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, petitions have been sent to the President of the French Republic, the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and to the Czar of Russia. Following is the letter to the Czar:

To His Imperial Majesty, Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias:

Sire: We, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, most respectfully petition your Imperial Majesty, as the head of the Christian Church in Russia, in behalf of your and our fellow-Christians, the Armenians. They have been subjected to the most cruel persecution by the Turks, and, as we are well informed, under the express orders of the Turkish Government, because they are Christians. Tens of thousands have been massacred outright, after having refused to renounce Christ and accept Islam, and some hundreds of thousands are at this moment in utter want and destitution, or even fugitives in the mountains, perishing by cold and hunger, for the same cause. We believe the evidence to be conclusive that the purpose of the Turkish Government is to exterminate the Armenians as a Christian people, at least in those interior portions of Anatolia and Armenia where there are no foreign Consuls. We implore you, in Christ's name, to come to the aid of our persecuted brethren. Even under the most bloody persecutions among the Roman Emperors such an atrocious and wholesale massacre was never perpetrated; and no persecution of the early Church reckoned so many martyrs for Christ's sake. And shall the Christian world of the end of the nineteenth century stand carelessly by and see a Christian community utterly exterminated by the infidels? Our differences of doctrine are as nothing in the presence of a crisis like this. All we, who profess and call ourselves Christians, must place the rescue of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-Christians from death, or what is worse than death, above all questions of mere material or National advantage. It is not a question of policy, but of Christianity, and even of common humanity. For Christ's sake save our brothers from death and rescue a Christian community from extinction. In this moment all else should count as nothing in comparison with this. God grant that your Imperial Majesty, whom may God ever guard and guide, may heed our heartfelt cry, for Christ's sake. Amen.

The letters to the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria and the President of the French Republic are similar to that addressed to the Czar of Russia. The letters have been signed by sixty-two Bishops of the Church in this country.

General Theological Seminary Notes.

The fifth and last lecture on the non-Christian systems of religion will be delivered to-morrow by the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, Fellow of the Oriental University of the Punjab. The subject will be "The Necessary Attitude of Churchmen Toward These Non-Christian Forms of Belief."

The seminary annual, The Seminarian, is now in the hands of the printers. This will be a literary edition. The Board of Editors is composed of Charles Fiske, Charles F. Hutchinson, and Murray Bartlett. The Business Manager is Reginald Pearce.

Dr. Brady has concluded his talks before the Devotional Society on "The Foundations of Faith and Practice."

The Stuff That Makes Young Manhood
By DR. PARKHURST

[Photograph Copyrighted by Chickering, Boston]
The first of his series of familiar talks to young men. In the February
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NINTH REGIMENT AT CHURCH

Dr. Newland Maynard Commends President Cleveland for Upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

The officers and over 600 men of the Ninth Regiment attended divine services in full dress uniform yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, when the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Chaplain of the regiment, preached the annual sermon.

"Since I last addressed you," Dr. Maynard said, "the country has been threatened with a war with England. The President of the United States has taken the position that the Monroe doctrine is a principle that must be enforced, and that the Monroe doctrine is the National guarantee that there shall be no foreign encroachment upon American institutions.

"This patriotic action on the part of the President has been overwhelmingly upheld throughout the entire country. If England is about to encroach upon the Monroe doctrine, then the promulgation of that doctrine is not only timely, but absolutely necessary to our protection.

"The High Commission appointed will investigate the facts fully, and upon their report will depend the question of whether the Monroe doctrine applies. If England should be right, the arbitration is not necessary; but if England is wrong, we must stand to our rights and the Monroe doctrine. Should the latter event happen, I do not believe that there will be war, as the two great English-speaking nations have too much common sense to go to war. Some way out of the difficulty will be found."

Dr. Maynard closed by saying that the National Guard was made up of the flower of American manhood, and would always be ready to do its duty.

NEWS OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S

Officers Chosen for the Alumni and Athletic Associations.

At a meeting of the Athletic Committee the following were, after a sharp contest, elected as officers of the Athletic Association of St. Francis Xavier's College: President—Alfred J. Talley, '96; Secretary—Francis S. Gannon, '98; Treasurer—W. Clayton Woods, '98; Manager—James J. Munro, '97; Captain of Baseball Team—James F. Shell, '97; Captain of Track Team—Joseph A. Bainton, '97.

Considerable interest is being taken in baseball. An armory has been hired for practice during the Winter months, and the West Side Athletic Club for practice in the Spring.

The alumni held their annual meeting last Tuesday evening. The officers elected are as follows: President—Joseph W. Carroll, '79; First Vice President—the Rev. Henry A. Brann, '57; Second Vice President—Daniel E. McSweeny, M. D.; Treasurer—Edward B. Amend, '77; Secretary—Joseph H. Fargis, '87; Historian—John E. Cahalan, '65.

The Wife of Many Husbands.

From The Nineteenth Century.

But when I related to the lady Sarat Chandra Das that in India one husband had several wives, and that among the Philings (British) and the enlightened natives of India monogamy is alone practiced, she stared at me with wonder, and expressed much curiosity to hear an account of such strange customs. "One wife with one husband only!" she exclaimed, in comic surprise. "Do not you, Pandibia, think that we Thibetan women are happier than the Indian or Philing women, of whom the former must be the more miserable?" "Indeed, they are so," replied I. "It is fair that one woman should have one husband, but how monstrous it is that one man should marry several wives," exclaimed Lhacham. "Pray tell me," said I, "is it not inconvenient for one wife to serve many husbands?" "I do not see," observed Lhacham, "how the Indian women are happier than the Thibetan women, while the former have to divide among many the affection and property of their single husband, whereas in Thibet the housewife is the real lady of all the joint earnings and inheritance of several brothers, who are sprung from the same mother and are undoubtedly the same blood, flesh, and bones. Their persons are one, though their souls might be different."

Bishop Potter Will Lecture To-night.

The subjects for the Hitchcock prize in Church history, at Union Theological Seminary, have been announced. They are as follows: "The Ancient Latin Version of Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians," "The Christianity of Tertullian," "The Sources of Jerome's De Viris Illustribus," "The Georg Calixtus and the Irenic Movements of His Times," "The Attitude of the Church of England Toward Foreign Protestant Churches in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and "The Rise and Early History of the Baptists in England." The competition is open only to members of the middle class. The award will be made on the basis both of classroom work and of the essay.

The next lecture in the course on "Church Unity" will be given this evening by Bishop Henry C. Potter. His subject is "The Chicago-Lambeth Articles."

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FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1169—United States vs. Klingenberg. 1288—De Lima & Co. vs. United States. 1403—Zuricaldy & Co. vs. same. 1134—Matthews, Blum & Vaughn vs. same. 2065—Kohlbeen vs. same. 1456—Schroeder & Brothers vs. same. 1861—Stern Brothers vs. same. 1726—Benjamin & Caspery vs. same. 1833—Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 2124—United States vs. Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. 2185—Kleeberg vs. United States. 897—Tiffany & Co. vs. same. 1903—United States vs. Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. 2119—Morano vs. United States. 1276—United States vs. Claflin. 2187—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. United States. 2029—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. same. 924—Rathbone vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

78—Dailey vs. Brown & Fleming. 42—Deutsche American Packet Company vs. International. 67—Kelley vs. steamboat Albany. 32—Waring vs. tug James T. Easton.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Feb. 11 at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 2—People ex rel. Sturgis vs. Croft. 3—Matter of Cort. 4—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 5—Well vs. Bell. 6—Tyson vs. Murtha. 7—Murphy vs. Murphy. 8—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 9—Matter of Dieter. 10—Matter of Open. 11—Matter of Federal Bank, &c. 12—Remsen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 13—Johnston vs. Meany. 14—Huded vs. Van Ness. 15—People, &c., vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 16—Mott vs. United States Industrial Institution. 17—Matter of Lorillard. 18—Matter of De Vean. 19—Carqueville vs. Ohlsen. 20—Elkins vs. Silverman. 21—Lyons vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. 22—Lewis vs. same. 23—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 24—Ensinenger vs. Ensinenger. 25—Deutscher Press Club vs. Lupton. 26—Korwitze vs. Serrell. 27—Press Publishing Company vs. Cooperative People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 29—Matter of Dennison. 30—Matter of Lickel Riding Academy Company. 31—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 32—Higgins vs. Shedlinsky. 33—Mahoney vs. O'Brien. 34—Brenner vs. Merten. 35—Hess vs. Pickering. 36—Matthews vs. De Groff. 37—Shepherd vs. Calvin. 38—Pattison vs. Lightstone. 39—Maloney vs. O'Neill. 40—Dexter vs. Kaplan. 41—Halloran vs. Morgan. 42—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 43—McManus vs. Reynolds. 44—Koch vs. Bulkley. 45—Bumer vs. Buchner. 46—Potter vs. United States National Bank. 47—Kress Brewing Company vs. Clark. 48—Bell vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 49—Bolles vs. Canter. 50—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Daily News Savings and Building Association. 51—Cochrane vs. Howard. 52—Weber vs. Weber. 53—Cragin vs. Calhoun. 54—Stiehl vs. Guggenheimer. 55—Brown vs. Brown. 56—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 57—Matter of Du Bois Manufacturing Company. 58—Erdman vs. Livingston. 59—Monaco vs. Terminal Warehouse Company. 60—Silver vs. Western Assurance Company. 61—George vs. Joy. 62—O'Brien vs. Peoria Water Company. 63—Consolidated Safety Pin Company vs. Wythe. 64—Benson vs. Birnkley. 65—Neresheimer vs. Zabriskie. 66—Rue vs. Inderlied. 67—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings. 68—People, &c., vs. Brown. 69—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelen. 70—Hecht vs. Hecht. 71—Buttenwiesser vs. Crawford. 72—Cunningham vs. Walthan. 73—Cook vs. Cook. 74—Macy vs. Welling. 75—Goldstein vs. Ladies' Deborah and Ellis Nursery. 76—Layman, vs. Shepherd. 77—Thompson vs. Welde. 78—Perine vs Norton. 79—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 80—Carter vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 81—Matter of Hamilton Park Company. 82—People ex rel. Buckley vs. Roosevelt. 83—Elder vs. Donlon. 84—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 85—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 86—Smith vs. H. Wauma Door Manufacturing Company. 87—People, &c., vs. McLaughlin. 88—Same vs. Hoffman. 89—Weiss vs. Freimuth. 90—Stimmel vs. Village of Whitestone.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Zagot vs. Zagot. Schiffer vs. Lauterbach. Sampson vs. Mayor, &c. Molinitz vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. Pacific Bank vs. Widmayer. 2397—Johnson vs. Johnson. 2410—Carpenter vs. Negas. Wilson vs. Clancy. 1827—Meldon vs. Devlin. Brogan vs. Dickerson. Well vs. Steinberg.

Demurrers.—59—Farjeon vs. Fogg. 60—Same vs. Alexander. 61—Same vs. Mills. 62—Same vs. Loomis. 63—Same vs. Briggs. 64—Same vs. Earl. 65—Same vs. Mawhinney. 66—Same vs. Wells. 67—Same vs. Clark. 68—Same vs. Lansing. 69—Same vs. Jones. 70—Same vs. Burns. 71—Same vs. Gilbert. 72—Same vs. Hardin. 73—Same vs. Kalbfleisch. 74—Same vs. Clark. 75—Same vs. Fitzgerald. 76—Same vs. Leffingwell. 77—Same vs. Aldrich. 78—Same vs. Everson. 79—Same vs. Jennings. 80—Same vs. Cook. 81—Same vs. Ryan. 82—Same vs. Hall. 83—Same vs. Kline. 84—Same vs. Willis. 89—McCready vs. Davenport. 98—Haddock vs. Haddock.

Preferred Causes.—1992—People ex rel. Scott vs. Dutton. 2254—Savings Bank of Groton vs. Barker. 2402—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Bathgate.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Facts.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1185—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 1246—Schnetzky vs. Schnetzky. 1260—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 1333—Lenare vs. Rodgers. 1364—Nicholas vs. Friese. 1398—Goddard vs. Delury. 1399—Same vs. same. 1403—Goodman vs. Delury. 1435—Roe vs. Delury. 1456—Same vs. same. 1459—New-York Strawboard Company vs. Levin. 1475—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran. 1492—Vosseler vs. Jones. 1496—Rouse vs. Goodman. 1502—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 1523—Wilmhurt vs. McGrane. 1527—Price vs. Levy. 1536—Irving Savings Institution vs. Buxton. 1564—Rohe vs. Diefen. 1565—Wenstrom Electric Company vs. Bloomer. 1574—Roe vs. Delury. 1575—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. same. 1576—Simon vs. same. 1571—Robert vs. Thompson. 1624—Corn vs. Rothschild. 1188—Bur vs. Bur.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch.)—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5946—Hanavie vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 6748—Price vs. Weber. 3597—Love vs. Sexton. 3566—Casey vs. Stewart. 5342—Johnson vs. Campion. 7126—Booth vs. Benson. 7165—Wetstein vs. Judge. 4792—Bezosi vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 5490—Silverstein vs. New-York Ice Company. 6925—Hall vs. Flower. 6884—Schuis vs. Halpin. 6340—Ernst vs. Nugent. 3785—Lowry vs. Gibbons. 5478—McGuire vs. Rodgers. 7223—Lawrence vs. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1727—Wendell vs. Horshheimer. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway. 1839—Latske vs. Weinburgh. 1592—Jones vs. Union Railway Company. 810—Hull vs. Babcock. 1207—Hall vs. The Recorder Company. 1395—Doncourt vs. Press Publishing Company. 1753—Reilly vs. Wallace. 1777—Roche vs. Main. 1810—Schanda vs. Sulzberger. 1873—Mitchell vs. Werner. 1934—Ball Electric Manufacturing Company vs. Ball Electric Light Company. 1988—Ball vs. Ball Electric Manufacturing Company. 1947—McDonnell vs. St. John's Church, Orange. 1960—Ehrlich vs. Federgreen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gierlerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., and X. 1302—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boettzen & Hinze. 2046—Tuck vs. Goldberger. 2097—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1726—Clemons vs. Rouse. 602—Ford vs. the Mayor, &c. 737—Kelly, vs. Fitzpatrick.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME CO

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Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.02

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	6
Bankrupt Notices	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Bicycles	6	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Opportunities	11	Public Notices	12
City Houses to Let	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Religious Notices	7
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	11	Surrogate Notices	11
Europe	7	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Financial	11	Travelers' Guide	12
Furs Repaired	7	Winter Resorts	7
Help Wanted	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Water Colors—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nachruhm—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Meistersinger—8:00
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Raines Bill a Scheme of Robbery.
Two Children Killed, One Injured.
Farmers and Gold Seekers Fight.
Cubans Appeal to the United States.
Think They Have Found Schlatter.
Lincoln's Birthday in Brooklyn.
Senators Banded for Free Silver.
Dunraven's Reported Apology.
Third Death in the Hannigan Family.
Raines Bill Will Be Passed This Week.

Page 2
Brazil Against England's Claim.
Once Millionaire Died a Pauper.
Fierce Fighting in Cuba.

Page 3
Dr. Parkhurst and the Senator.
Ninth Regiment at Church.
"The Church of the Future."
Bishop Newman Favors Wealth.
The Weather Forecast.
"Causes of the Late War Fever."
The Courts.

Page 5
Turks Lost Heavily at Zeitoun.
Germans Cease Abusing England.
Wounded Man May Be a Burglar.
What Talbert Actually Said.
England and Venezuela.
The Croker Banquet Incident.
New-York Delegates' Quarters.

Page 6
Cyclers' Big Meeting at Baltimore.
This Year's Golf Championships.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 8
Mayor Wurster Favors "Side Doors."
Clyde Liner Saginaw in Danger.
$172,000 Buried Near This City.
Anti-Platt Men's Threat.
Ran Shouting Into the Park.
The Social World.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Preying on the Millers.
The Problem of the Deer.
The Bay State for Reed.
Honors to Harry Howard.
Beautiful Church Windows.
Work of the Cookery School.
Peter Pool's Lost Treasure Found.

Page 10
News of the Colleges.

Page 11
The Financial Markets.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.

Johnson of California.

From The Syracuse News.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES's Washington letter says that Representative Johnson of California is "quite the most interesting orator developed out of the wilderness of new members." This is our own Grove L. Johnson, a former Syracuse boy, prominent in Republican politics in this city in the early sixties, head clerk in Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy's law office, and School Commissioner from the Fourth Ward.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Bureau. 1896.
3 A. M.	3	30	31
6 A. M.	3	30	31
9 A. M.	6	31	32
12 M.	9	32	35
4 P. M.	11	32	36
6 P. M.	12	33	35
9 P. M.	16	34	35
12 P. M.	15	31	32

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 33.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 31.6
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 10.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MORTON PLUS ALLISON.

The notion that Mr. ALLISON of Iowa can be won over to take a second place on the Republican National ticket with Gov. MORTON at the head is naturally an attractive notion to the managers of the latter. It would be almost an ideal union, as some politicians in their profound ignorance of human nature and their incapacity to learn by experience think of a combination on a National ticket. A witty woman once defined the conditions of happy marriage to be community of tastes and some difference as to principles. MORTON and ALLISON is a union that complies with these conditions. Both are mild-mannered, conservative, very respectable gentlemen. Each has won and deserved the esteem of his associates in public and private life, and neither has ever been guilty of any aggression upon the rights or wrongs of any considerable number of his fellow-citizens. Each has a decided preference for the clean side of any public question, and neither of them would consciously vary from that side.

While their tastes are in these regards sufficiently in harmony there is, so far as the public record of each shows, a decided difference in their principles. Mr. ALLISON's name is linked forever with that of BLAND in joint paternity of the Silver Coinage act of 1878. That was, as sound economists saw at the time, and as experience has shown, a most unjustifiable and dangerous compromise, and we hope we are not mistaken in saying that it was one which Mr. MORTON never would have consented to, much less have devised. Yet it was essentially Allisonian. The principle of the deal would probably be defined by Mr. ALLISON himself somewhat as follows: "I saved everything that I could for sound money short of Republican division and defeat." The actual principle was to surrender every advantage for sound money that seemed necessary to save the Republican Party. There is very little doubt that had the Republican Party in 1878 stood perfectly firm for sound money, refusing any compromise with the silver men and the inflationists, the currency question would have been the controlling issue of the campaign of 1880, and would have been settled probably forever. In that sense the country may fairly hold Mr. ALLISON responsible for the disasters and difficulties that have come from his cowardly compromise of 1878.

We have said that we do not believe that Mr. MORTON, in the same situation, with like power and responsibility, would have consented to such a compromise. Yet it is precisely because Mr. ALLISON did and because Mr. MORTON would not tangle himself in such an unprincipled combination, that politicians now think that MORTON and ALLISON would make a "strong team." These remarkable reasoners imagine that MORTON would draw the "goldites" and ALLISON the "silverites." They do not seem to suspect that a very different net result would ensue were MORTON to drive off the silverites and ALLISON to alienate the goldites. Yet in any combination of circumstances in which the financial issue became dominant, it is plain that the latter process would be more likely to take place than the former. However, we shall look forward with some interest to the probable outcome of the negotiations, or flirtations, now apparently going on between Mr. MORTON and Mr. ALLISON, and their managers. They live a great way apart, and their respective fields of local popularity do not approach very near. They can afford to be very friendly for some time to come. But should the moment arrive when it might be necessary for them to mount the same ticket we venture to think that Mr. ALLISON will hardly consent to get up behind.

WHY INCREASE THE DUTY?

The Philadelphia Press, a newspaper which urges that the pending Dingley-McKinley tariff bill, with its increase of existing duties by 15 per cent., should be passed without delay, reports that this country has "won in an important competition for the sale of 12,000 tons of steel rails" to be used in Chile. "The proposition was made by Chile some time ago," we are told by The Press, "both in the English markets and those of the United States for prices for these rails," and the American bidders have been successful. It may fairly be inferred that their bid was lower than that of the English manufacturers.

The duty on steel rails in the present tariff is $7.84 per ton. The plea of the McKinley protectionist is that this duty or a higher one is needed to keep out the "flood" of English rails which would be imported if there were no tariff tax. How does it happen, we ask The Press, that the American manufacturer of rails can undersell the English manufacturer in Chile, where the two compete on even terms, if the American manufacturer cannot undersell the English manufacturer here in the home market except with the assistance of the tariff handicap of $7.84 per ton? And, if our manufacturers of rails can undersell the English in Chile, without the aid of any tariff protection whatever, why is it necessary or desirable that the present duty of $7.84 should be increased to $9.01?

DE GUSTIBUS.

It is probable that no other people than the English would discuss with so much gravity, and on the whole with so much candor and good faith, the question why they are generally disliked. Such a discussion has been going on for some time in the columns of The London Times, and certainly after the experiences of the last six weeks no one can deny that it is a pertinent question. The fact, in the old Quaker phrase, must have been "borne in upon the mind" of the English people from the four quarters of the globe. The correspondents of The Times—they are selected with great skill from a very wide field, and form the vast volunteer corps of reporters by which that journal keeps itself informed of the actual condition of British public opinion—do not any of them affect to deny the fact. What is more remarkable, they do not, in a large proportion of cases, deny that the dislike of the English is, on the whole, natural, if not justified.

One of them, indeed, holds that the British are no more disliked than other people, that it is a general tendency of human beings in all lands to dislike those who come to them from other lands. With this we decidedly differ. Of course, the impressions of any one observer are worth very little, but our observation and our study of the observations of others lead us strongly to the general conclusion that, as a rule, Americans neither feel nor arouse antipathy as regards other nations.

As for the English, we cannot authoritatively dispute the general opinion of The Times correspondents, but we think they exaggerate a good deal. On the one hand, they mistake a momentary outburst of temper in certain quarters of American or of German or of French society for a complete expression of a general feeling strongly rooted. They have already found out, in part, their mistake as to the Americans. They easily may discover that a like error has occurred in other directions. On the other hand, the English people, having made up their minds to appear to disregard the unfriendly behavior of the rest of the nations, naturally emphasize what they profess not quite sincerely to scorn. If the present occasions for bad feeling pass away, as they probably will, the Englishman will be able to resume his habitual circling of the globe with not much more, or less, disagreeable impression upon his fellow-men than he makes at home.

REPUBLICAN TAXES ON CARPETS.

The tariff platform of the Republican Party in the approaching campaign will be, we suppose, the pending Dingley-McKinley bill and the promise distinctly made when that bill was passed in the House that still higher rates would be enacted in 1897 or 1898 if the party should then have the power to enact them. The political basis of the pending bill is the removal of wool from the free list, the restoration of 60 per cent. of the McKinley duties on clothing wool, the reimposition of the entire McKinley duty on wool used in the manufacture of carpets, and the increase of the duties on woolen goods from 57 to about 90 per cent.

These changes do not satisfy the Wool-Growers' Association, which asserts that even the McKinley duties were too low. The Association demands a duty on clothing wool (now free) equivalent to 78 per cent. and a duty on carpet wool equivalent to 103 per cent., upon the basis of the imports of 1893, although even the McKinley duty on wool of this kind was only 33 per cent. We have shown heretofore how the provisions of the Dingley-McKinley bill would inevitably increase the cost of clothing in two ways, by adding to the cost of the manufacturer's raw material and by enlarging the tax on imported woolens.

There never was any respectable excuse for a duty on the coarse carpet wools, even from the protectionist point of view. This was admitted by the American Protective Tariff League when it said: "It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wools are from wild sheep, and could never be produced in this country, except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection." The Wool-Growers' Association now demands that the Republican Party shall impose upon these grades a duty of 8 cents a pound, which is equivalent to 155 per cent.!

The price of good American carpets is low, owing to the removal of the McKinley tax on the raw material and to the great development of the domestic industry. The Republican Party proposes that the cost of this raw material shall be increased by 83 per cent. now, and promises a larger addition in the future. If it should gain control of the Government, it might attempt to satisfy the Wool-Growers' Association by imposing a duty (8 cents a pound) which would practically double the cost of the wool of which carpets are made. Our readers can easily estimate for themselves the effect of either of these changes upon the price of carpets.

The duty on carpet wool was slightly increased by the McKinley tariff. The official reports show that the average duty was 26.44 per cent. in the last year of the preceding tariff, and 33 per cent. in the first full year of the tariff of McKinley. This change caused an advance in the price of carpets. The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader said the other day: "As a result [of the enactment of the McKinley tariff] the prices of all carpets fell very sharply." This is not true. It is proved to be false by the so-called Aldrich Report on Prices, prepared by the Republican Finance Committee of the Senate and published in 1893. Of course The Leader has a copy of this report, which shows that the average price of American carpets was higher by 7½ per cent. in the year following the enactment of that tariff than it had been in the year preceding. But, as we have said, the increase of duty was not large—from 26.44 per cent. to 33 per cent. The party proposes now an increase from nothing to 33 per cent., and promises to make further addition, the Wool-Growers' Association demanding about 100 per cent.

The McKinley newspapers are publishing misinformation about the imports of carpets. The truth is that the domestic manufacturers have for some years absolutely controlled the home market, and even before the McKinley tariff was repealed they were exporting carpets to England with the help of the rebate, which practically gave them free wool for export trade. The official reports of imports are misleading, because in them the value of imported Eastern rugs is not separated from the value of imported carpets. The total is small, however, when compared with the value of the domestic product. Last year it was $1,361,465, and the value of the American output was not less than $50,000,000. In the census year of 1890 it was $47,770,193.

McKinley newspapers tell their readers that the imports of carpets have been largely increased under the present tariff. This is not true. Compare last year's total of $1,361,465 with the total of $1,580,814 in 1893, under the McKinley tariff. Why, the annual average for the first three years of that tariff was $1,413,211, or more than last year's total. How McKinleyism has encouraged the industry of lying!

But a very large part of the imports classed as carpets is composed of Eastern hand-made rugs. The value of real machine-made carpets brought into this country is small. The American manufacturer pays no attention to foreign competition in the home market.

To ascertain the real meaning and bearing of the Republican tariff policy, one must inquire as to the details and the effect of proposed changes. This change with respect to the cost of carpet wool is one of great importance to an industry producing $50,000,000 worth of goods annually, and to Americans who buy carpets. It would increase the cost of the raw material by 33 per cent., (or, to be exact, 32.87,) and those who have voted for it promise to add something two years hence for the satisfaction of those who demand about 100 per cent.

MORE TORPEDO BOATS.

The bill introduced by Congressman LOW for the construction of fifty first-class torpedo boats and six torpedo gunboats, or torpedo-boat destroyers, may somewhat exceed what it would be judicious to undertake at the present time, even with its provision that both the navy yards and private establishments may be put at work on them. But the number of torpedo boats thus spoken of seems to be about what we ought to possess in order to complete this part of our naval programme. We now have only three such craft built and six building, and a total of three score could hardly be called disproportionate to our other vessels, as is suggested both by the enormous extent of our coast line and by the provisions of this sort which other navies make.

Torpedo boats, too, are comparatively inexpensive. A score of them need not cost more than a single first-class armorclad, fully fitted up and armed; and a proposal to build three battleships would not be thought extravagant now. The limit of cost for the boats in Mr. LOW's bill is $175,000 each, or $8,750,000 for the half hundred; and although his bill calls for the appropriation of this whole amount forthwith, and also for $3,000,000 for the gunboats, at $500,000 each, yet it would not be necessary to vote more than half the amount at present, since the next session would have begun, and indeed ended, before the final installments became due.

Secretary HERBERT, in his recent report, noted that France has 218 torpedo boats in service and 54 building, and that England has 189 in service and 62 building. Spain, too, he said, is doubling her torpedo-boat force, and Japan, with 40 boats now in service, is building 17 more. Russia, Germany, Italy, and other countries greatly surpass ours in this respect, and navies that are weaker than ours in total strength yet in torpedo boats far outdo us. It is fair to say that our backwardness in this particular has probably been due in part to hopes of developing submarine torpedo-boat warfare and also aerial torpedoing, as represented by the pneumatic dynamite gun, into a greater importance than they yet possess. But the experience of the Blanco Encalada in the Chilean civil war, of the Aquidaban in the Brazilian, and of Admiral TING's fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei in the war of China and Japan warn us not to delay longer to have our share of these formidable little craft.

One advantage in building torpedo boats is that it can be carried on simultaneously with the construction of battleships and without unduly preoccupying resources that might otherwise be devoted to the latter. The boats can be undertaken by yards not well enough equipped for ships of the line, and they can be built on the Mississippi and its tributaries as on the seaboard, thus interesting the interior in the task.

The question of torpedo cruisers, or gunboats, brings up rather different considerations, but in general it may be said that battleships and torpedo craft are the two types just now needed, and the comparative celerity with which torpedo boats should be turned out makes them specially worthy of attention in these stirring times. We do not regard it as essential to authorize the fifty torpedo boats which, independently of torpedo gunboats, Mr. Low's bill calls for, but half that number would not be an excessive provision for this session, and we should be glad to see them promptly undertaken.

SEND FOR KELLOGG.

Our dispatches predict that the thirty votes of Massachusetts will be cast in the St. Louis Convention for Mr. REED. The Republican Party in that State will place itself in the hands of Senator LODGE, and he will be Chairman of the delegation. We should think that some of the Republicans of Massachusetts would like to know what Mr. REED's opinions about the currency issue are. Senator CHANDLER's attempt to express them can scarcely be satisfactory to the sound-money Republicans of the Bay State, even if it be assumed that he spoke with authority.

Do not the Republicans of Massachusetts care to be informed as to Mr. REED's policy concerning free coinage, "bimetallism," and kindred subjects, before they decide to vote for him? We do not know how they can obtain the information clearly from anything he has said or done in public. They do know, however, that his agents in the South are procuring the support of delegates whose opinions on these subjects are decidedly heretical from the Massachusetts point of view, and who are gladly joining hands with the Populists and other advocates of free silver in that region.

Mr. REED's chief political agent in the South is ex-Senator WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG. We suspect that he knows just what Mr. REED's policy is with respect to currency and the use of it. Why shouldn't the Massachusetts Republicans send for the ex-Senator and invite him to enlighten them as to his principal's views?

THE GREAT GODKIN CONTROVERSY.

With impartial quill Prof. CASKIE HARRISON of Brooklyn jabs at the pride of GODKIN and lacerates the reputation of PECK.

Upon Prof. PECK, who, like himself, is a Latinist, HARRISON launches this sneering censure: "The smartness of his writing cannot atone for his alternative nomination of KIPLING for the Laureateship or his ridiculous characterizations of some of the great Latin authors." We do not know that PECK was not altogether right about KIPLING and the Latin authors. If GODKIN had said what HARRISON now says, of course that would have been the end of PECK. But HARRISON is fallible, and PECK must be allowed to go on nominating and characterizing.

The accusation which the Brooklyn professor brings against GODKIN himself will command instant attention from its sheer audacity. He does not repeat PECK's no doubt unfounded assertion that GODKIN is a moral humbug. He charges, with innumerable specifications, that GODKIN cannot write English. He says that his handling of "and which" is heterodox; that he misplaces "only"; that he is fond of "dangling participles," and is "guilty of cacophonies." He even has the hardihood to declare that GODKIN is sometimes "in doubt."

The futility of this kind of fooling with GODKIN will be apparent to all just-minded men. There may be certain fashions of combining the elements of English speech for the purpose of conveying ideas from one mind to another, and those fashions may have the sanction of immemorial usage. But it avails nothing to cite the dictionaries and the classic writers against the practices of GODKIN in his great act of composition. What he says is right. It goes.

This whiff from Brooklyn must not be allowed to divert public attention from the main controversy stirred up by Prof. PECK's original charge. That controversy now rests in a position which must be unsatisfactory to both disputants. It will plainly take more trouncing from GODKIN to keep PECK quiet. The mere refusal to print his rejoinder in The Evening Post will not suffice, and really that refusal weakens GODKIN's case. At all events it is no protection. PECK knows that there are pamphlets that can be printed and halls that can be hired.

Having consented to argue the question whether or not he is a moral humbug, GODKIN cannot withdraw from the fight until PECK is on his back.

In a characteristically sensible communication from Mr. L. J. CALLANAN, published in THE TIMES, protest was made against the demagogic bills now before the Legislature, increasing the power exercised by the Aldermen over the streets and sidewalks of this city, and giving them the right to grant permits for boot-blackening stands and other obstructions. With somewhat needless moderation, Mr. CALLANAN declared that "not one Alderman who owns a piece of property will give any privileges on it or in it for nothing. He might as well have said that few of our City Fathers ever did or will grant privileges for such an absurd price as nothing, even when it was public property or private property belonging to others that was to bear the burden.

So near to literal torrents was the rain of Thursday that it washed the pavements cleaner than they have been for years and years. The granite blocks that cover Broadway gleamed strangely, almost shockingly, white and smooth. The effect produced on an impressionable observer was that of a street disrobed and—naked. There was nothing displeasing in the spectacle; far from it—too far, perhaps. The revelation of beauties that custom or circumstance has kept in concealment is always disquieting—usually savors of impropriety. This matter is one which should receive the immediate attention of those good people who are trying by enactment to make the performance of "As You Like It" or of "Tannhäuser" a crime. The preservation of Broadway's usual and—through habit—respectable garment is about the only thing of the kind for which their bill does not provide, and the oversight should be rectified at once.

PERSONALS.

—The death of Guillaume Monod at Paris closes an extraordinary episode in the history of French Protestantism. This clergyman, who passed away at the advanced age of ninety-five, preached for the last sixty years to a large and cultured following that he was an "Incarnate" Christ. In the first years of this fixed idea the pastor, who was stationed at Saint-Quentin, believed that he was to be the father of a new Messias, and made the preparations identified in England with Johanna Southcote for the coming of the divine infant. Later on the mental crisis developed into the craze of reincarnation, and this continued until he died. Pastor Monod was twice placed in an asylum, but the Consistory never suspended him, in admiration of his unblemished and prayerful life, and possibly because of the inalienable credulity of his adherents in France and Switzerland.

—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was made expressly to practice the art of comedy, for she is as tall as Rosalind, and thin enough to wear all the costumes. She was made to express poetry, for when she is motionless and silent one divines that her walk is, like her voice, obedient to a lyrical rhythm. A Greek sculptor who desired to symbolize the Ode would take her as a model. She is neither a blonde nor a brunette. Her hair, blonde when wet, and brown under cosmetics, is curly, crimpled, wavy, naturally. Turn it on a wrist, stick a pin in it, and it is elegantly dressed. Her complexion is admirably Dutch. Her forehead is narrow, her eyes are long, profoundly blue, and, when animated, they scintillate, but ordinarily they are full of enchanting languor. Then how dazzling are the teeth that her graceful red lips disclose!

—Writing about the late Sir Frederic—or Lord—Leighton, Henry Labouchere says: "I do not think that I ever knew any one to whom the epithet prefixed to the name of Crichton was more applicable. As a young man he was exceedingly good-looking, and he was very handsome to the last. He seemed to excel in anything that he attempted. As a linguist he spoke many languages fluently; as a painter and sculptor he became famous; as an orator he was ornate and effective. He was always courteous and pleasant, and so taking was his manner that a lady of the Cornelia type once told me how glad she was that he had never fallen in love with her, for she felt that she could not have been answerable for the consequences."

—According to London Truth, the marriage of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry was really arranged by the Prince's mother, the late Princess of Battenberg, who regarded this match as a triumph of her domestic diplomacy. Princess Beatrice met Prince Henry when she went to Darmstadt with the Queen in April, 1884, for the wedding of Prince Louis of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Hesse. In December, 1884, Prince Henry came to Osborne on a visit to his brother, Prince Louis, who was then living at Kent House, and a few days after his arrival his engagement to Princess Beatrice was officially announced, and their marriage took place at Whippingham seven months later.

—Mr. Rider Haggard has been elected Chairman of the Incorporated Society of English Authors for the current year.

—There is considerable doubt whether the late Sir Frederic Leighton can be correctly styled Lord Leighton, for though it was announced on New Year's Day that he was designed for that honor by Queen Victoria, yet he did not live even to see it notified in the official Gazette in the usual way, and even if that had been the case, still, at his decease, the patent for its creation had not "passed the Great Seal."

—Miss Colenso is pursuing her efforts for the release of the Zulu chiefs who were banished to St. Helena after the Zulu war. Dinuzulu, the son and heir-apparent of Cetewayo; Ndabuko, a full brother, and Tshingana, a half brother of the King, are all at St. Helena.

—Oxford is about to lose one of the best known and most popular residents in the university, the Rev. R. G. Livingstone, the Dean of Pembroke, who has lived in that college for nearly forty years.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS ARE STILL FLOGGED

Tolstoi Denounces with Vigor a Plan for Only Partial Reform.

Moscow Dispatch in The London Standard.

Count Tolstoi, in a characteristic letter to The Bourse Gazette, gives his views on a question which is causing considerable agitation of mind at present in many circles of Russian official and private life—namely, that of the abolition, in whole or in part, of the punishment of flogging in its various forms.

The Provincial Zemstvos of a large number of provinces, as well as several highly placed officials in Asiatic Russia, have formally decided to petition for the exemption from this degrading penalty of all peasants who have learned to read and write. Count Tolstoi, with the ardor natural to the artistic temperament, cries "Shame!" upon their niggard asking, and, in an article headed with that word, very broadly hints that, while the peasant, for the last three-quarters of a century, has been steadily advancing, his masters have in some respects failed to keep their place in the van of the march toward civilization.

Count Tolstoi is a foremost authority on the life of the peasant, and the specimens he gives in this article of the abuse of the power of flogging by the small fry of officialdom are certainly striking. These insignificant members of the lower governing ranks have no uniform, but, when engaged on official duties, wear some kind of outward and visible sign of authority, generally a large medal. For "speaking his mind" to one of these village "elders" who happened to have the sign of office on at the time, a fellow villager was duly flogged, although his only fault appears to have been that he overlooked the medal which converted an ordinary neighborly difference of opinion into an insult to the Czar! The poor fellow, Tolstoi relates, consoled himself with the remark that "Christ suffered stripes, and bade us suffer, too."

There are, however, many in Russia who think that the moujik is still sufficiently brutal to make the entire abolition of flogging a measure of mistaken humanity, and Tolstoi's cry of "Shame" upon the moderate reform proposed by certain Zemstvos will, doubtless, be met by the not unnatural reply that Tolstoi is before all a literary artist, with all the artist's native scorn for practical measures which fall short of the ideal aimed at. The partial exemption from flogging which practical men desire would certainly prove a very powerful stimulus toward popular education, even as compulsory service in the army keeps the Russian universities filled to overflowing with men who, in a large number of cases, would do the State better service in other ways than by learning discontent in a sphere unfitted to their natural capacities or station in life.

Gladstone's Great Ministry.

From The London Speaker.

The death of Mr. Childers removes another of the few surviving members of Mr. Gladstone's great Ministry. How short a time it seems since that day when one looked on the new Government seated on the Treasury Bench for the first time, Mr. Gladstone occupying the place of honor, flanked on either side by the stalwart lieutenants who were to carry out his policy in so many different directions, Chichester Fortescue, Cardwell, Bruce, Childers, Bright, Forster, Lowe, Stansfeld—these are the first names that occur to me as I recall that memorable day when the first Household Suffrage Parliament assembled at Westminster, and the first Radical administration entered upon its task. It is barely twenty-seven years ago; but now there is not a single person in the House of Commons who sat on the Treasury Bench on that fateful day, and the whole aspect of English politics is changed.

Instinct of Maternity.

In their frozen room, the man and his wife are asleep; she on the broken armchair, he on the floor. The candle, crumbling into cascades of tallow, hardly illuminates with its red light their faces blue and black. They have fought, as they always do before whisky makes them fall, stunned. Seated on the cot without blankets or even a sheet, the little three-year-old boy cries of hunger and cold. But his elder sister, six years old, takes him from his bed, wraps him up in a shawl wherein there are more holes than wool, and, having nothing else to give to him, soothes his pain, warms him, and puts him to sleep in her thin arms, by dint of kisses. Heightened by celestial love, the little girl, with her large golden eyes and her transparent skin, is already as beautiful and serious as a young mother.

MATINEE OF CHAMBER OF MUSIC

The Compositions of Local Composers Well Received.

The third matinée of chamber music of the present season's series was given at the Aschenbroedel Verein's Hall yesterday afternoon. A large audience of members, their families and friends, enjoyed the excellent offerings and generously applauded local composers, whose works were given, and the following performers:

Louis V. Saar, piano; Richard Arnold, violin; Friedrich Schaefer, violin; Joseph Laender, viola; Philip Egner, violoncello; Sal. Pfeiffer, contrabass; Ernest F. Wagner, flute; Carl Reinecke, clarionet; Hermann Dutschke, French horn; Richard Kohl, basset horn, and Victor Harris, accompanist. The vocal numbers were rendered by Miss Eva Hawkes, contralto.

The programme was one of the most interesting that Franko has arranged for these delightful entertainments, and novelties of genuine musical value were presented.

All of the compositions heard, with the exception of the Mendelssohn selection, were by members of the society. Even the Mendelssohn duet for clarionet and the basset horn is a novelty, as the basset horn is an almost obsolete instrument, and in all probability Mr. Kohl is the only player of this instrument in America.

The concert began with a quartet for piano, clarionet, French horn, and violoncello, composed by Louis V. Saar of this city. It is well written and charmingly arranged for this combination of instruments. The work is divided into three parts. The first, "Moderato con moto," contains much that recalls Brahms's quartet writings, and is interesting and pleasing. The "Andantino" has many touches of the Reissiger order, but it is a flowing, mellifluous number, and well adapted for the instruments utilized by the composer. The "Allegro con brio," the finale, is spirited and bright. Although the clarionet and horn frequently indulge in excerpts of the Siegfried music, it is an able piece of composition. The themes are treated in a masterly manner and are well developed.

Three songs by Victor Harris were next sung by Miss Eva Hawkes, the composer playing the piano accompaniments.

"Im Fruehling" is a pretty song, with an original and fetching melody of the German Lieder order. A pretty bit of melodic work is "Schmetterlingo," which followed. "Ein Schaefer Lied," the last of the three, might have been written by Strelezki and placed in the series so popular with ballad singers. Mr. Harris's works are thoroughly musical, and will, in all probability, enjoy much popularity on the concert stage as encore numbers.

The most popular number with the audience was F. Brandeis's "Albumblatt," for string quintet, flute, and horn. This composition is of the order of the most popular of Schumann's works, and wins the favor of its auditors by entrancing song-without-words effect. It has been heard before at Philharmonic concerts, and has always been rapturously received. Mr. Brandeis is a popular member of the Aschenbroedel and his works are always in demand at these concerts.

The entertainment ended with Mendelssohn's duet No. 2, for clarionet and basset horn. The latter instrument is somewhat of a combination of the saxophone and the bass clarionet, and has a pleasant and agreeable tone. The composition must be considered as one of the most agreeable musical jokes that Mendelssohn indulged in as a pastime. It is written in his lightest vein, and is filled with bright passages. The instruments are charmingly blended in the thematic and contrapuntal parts.

SECOND LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT

Several Musical Novelties Enthusiastically Received.

The Liederkranz gave its second concert of the present season last night in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in its spacious concert hall. The artistic achievements of the concert fully merited the large attendance, as the male and female choruses of the society sang in exceedingly good form. The soloists also were in superb form and evoked hearty plaudits by their excellent work. The soloists were Mrs. Dr. Elise Erdtmann, soprano; Carl Naeser, tenor, and Plunket Greene, basso.

The opening number was Beethoven's "Coriolanus," overture, which was effectively played by a large orchestra under the direction of Heinrich Zoellner. Schubert's "Salve Regina," by the Liederkranz Maennerchor, and a solo quartet composed of Messrs. Naeser, Scharff, Keller, and Droberg followed. This composition was charmingly given and aroused much enthusiasm. The quartet was sung by these four talented vocalists with a finish that denoted ample study.

Plunket Greene's singing of "Alte Deutsche Minnelieder" aroused approbation to the highest pitch, and at once placed the scholarly basso as a prime favorite with the Liederkranz members. This was Mr. Greene's first appearance before the society, and his finished art in singing the lieder, so dear to German music lovers, captivated his auditors at the outset. When he later appeared and sang five numbers from Schumann's "Dichterliebe," he was the recipient of a veritable ovation.

He sang Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of this famous work, to which Heinrich Zoellner played the piano accompaniment, and both soloist and accompanist worked in such charming harmony as to make the renditions entrancing. Mr. Greene's clear enunciation and thorough knowledge of the German text added much to the artistic manner in which these excerpts were presented. At the finish repeated acknowledgments would not suffice, so he sang, in his inimitable style, an Irish love ditty, and again reaped tumultuous applause.

The Maennerchor was heard in three choruses a capella, all of which were last night sung for the first time in America. The first, "Ade Klenn, Du Stolze," by Hans Techritz, is a jolly, well-written chorus, admirably placed for male voices. The second, "Frau Elnzig," by Jan Gall, is one of the best choruses heard here in years. It is of a catchy order and requires perfect precision, which it received. The audience was not satisfied with one hearing, and upon its repetition it won increased favor. The daintiness with which this selection was rendered is sure to captivate any audience. The third, "Die Linde im Thal," by Gustave Baldamus, is a legitimate work of the conventional German male chorus order, and was sung artistically by the Liederkranz chorus.

Another novelty presented by Mr. Zoellner was the symphonic poem, "Die Moldau," by Smetana, which was also heard here last night for the first time. It is an orchestral composition of considerable magnitude, and of such a thorough character that it is bound to find its way to the programmes of symphony concerts.

The entertainment ended with the third part of Haydn's

TURKS LOST AT ZEITOUN

Ten Thousand Said to Have Been Slain in the Hot Springs Fight.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Sultan's Troops Captured Women and Children in Furnuz and Slew the Townsmen—Destitution in Marash.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—In spite of the reports spread abroad by the Turkish Government regarding the attack on Zeitoun it has not been a success. The Zeitounlis, fighting against superior numbers, were favored by their impregnable position and by the Winter season. The facts that the Turks were able to close in to the Hot Springs, five miles from Zeitoun on the east, and at least to Furnuz, eight miles from Zeitoun on the west, over roads which are supposed to be impassable during the Winter, seems to show that the Zeitounlis were not strong enough to defend the approaches.

Zeitoun lies in a deep valley and there are four roads that lead into it. One is directly over the mountains from Marash to the south. This road is considered impassable in Winter, and has to cross the Jihan River by a bridge about six hours from Zeitoun. The second road leads from the direction of Geben on the southwest. This is the usual Winter road from Marash and crosses the Jihan only four hours out of Marash. The third leads from Guksun on the northwest and passes through Furnuz three hours directly west of Zeitoun. The fourth road leads from Albostan and the rugged northeast country and passes through the Hot Springs about two hours east of Zeitoun.

It will be remembered that the plan of attack was to approach Zeitoun with the army in three divisions, closing in from Marash, Geben, and Guksun. Of these three roads the mountain road from Marash would be the easiest to defend, because, besides the bridge over the Jihan, there is a high, narrow gorge three hours from Zeitoun at the point where the city is first visible. The road from Guksun is also easily defended and the 3,000 men concentrated at Guksun seem to have taken little part in the attack. The Geben division of five thousand men, weakened by sickness, moved forward slowly, and the main advance was made from Marash over the most difficult road of all. It is possible that, as once reported, the bridge across the Jihan, four hours from Marash, had been destroyed and the main army of about 10,000 men could not take the Winter road.

The Zeitounlis, at the very commencement, had succeeded, by cutting off the water supply, and, after an attack of sixty hours, in capturing the barracks of the city, and the Turkish reports say that the Zeitounlis held 593 prisoners. It was in this engagement that the two sons of Babik, once the chief of the Zeitounlis, were killed, (Babik himself died several years ago, confessing on his deathbed that his death was due to a kerosene can of whisky which he had drunk the night before.)

Although the Turks claim to have captured the barracks commanding Zeitoun, the fact that the battle took place at Hot Springs, five miles east of the city, makes it look as though only the heights had been taken, and not the barracks, which are but a quarter of a mile from Zeitoun. The tributary of the Jihan, which passes through Hot Springs from Zeitoun, is a dry bed in Summer, but at this season of the year it is a rushing, unfordable torrent, and is crossed by a stone bridge.

The Zeitounlis made a partial stand at the bridge, and slowly withdrew up the steep road, followed by almost the entire Turkish army. When most of the Turkish army had crossed the bridge was suddenly blown up, and the Zeitounlis, from the precipitous banks of the stream, rained down bullets and rocks. They had prepared small mines of dynamite down in the valley, and they may have had also dynamite bombs. The Turkish account is "fire burst out from the air or from the ground, and destroyed the army."

The defeat of the army was complete. Since it had not got into Zeitoun, there was no place where it could be sheltered; it was obliged to resign all it had captured and retreat to Marash. The only report from Marash which estimates the killed gives the Turkish losses as 10,000, although this number does not seem possible.

What was left of the army went back into Marash over the direct Zeitoun road the 30th and 31st of December. The wounded were put into some of the Christian churches. The Zeitounlis are said to have enough provisions to last until July. Whatever may be the result of the mediation, no further attack can be made until after March. Whether the detachment of the Turkish army, which had reached Furnuz, on the west, has tried to hold its position has not yet been learned.

Regarding the numerical strength of the Zeitounlis, nothing can be said with certainty. At the start their success in taking four or five hundred prisoners gave an idea of great strength. If, however, they were able to cut off the water supply, this fact would be of less significance, and in the battle of Hot Springs the rebel leaders had every advantage of position and science. There is no doubt that there are wise heads in command at Zeitoun.

That the Turks are waging a war of extermination against Zeitoun is shown by their treatment of the villages around. Furnuz is situated about nine miles east of Zeitoun, and with the approach of the Turkish army, the Christians had fled into Furnuz from the surrounding villages, until finally there were at least 4,000 people crowded into the town. They had watchers out on the approaches to give warning of the arrival of the Turkish army, with the intention of fleeing to Zeitoun. In some way the Turkish army eluded those watchers and surrounded the town by night, so that the unfortunate Christians awoke to find a cordon around them.

Three hundred women and children were brought by the soldiers to Marash. They say that all the rest were killed. This two days' Winter journey over the snow was especially hard on the children. Many of them dropped down on the way from exhaustion, and were left to die. The soldiers would not permit the mothers to delay the march. On reaching Marash, they were crowded into the Third Protestant Church, and only with the greatest difficulty did a Bible woman push past the guard to get among them.

She found many Catholics, and he Jesuits of Marash came forward to do their share of the relief work. Many of the orphans were adopted, and the whole 300 were soon distributed among the already impoverished homes of the Christians.

One Christian in Marash took thirteen of these Furnuz refugees into his yard, where he was living with his wife and several children, one three days old, on the ground. Their house and all their clothing, except what they had on, had been lost, and there were no clothes for the newcomers. The father went to the Americans, who made up a little bundle of clothing, and he started home. But, as he returned, even this little bundle was taken from him by the soldiers.

AN ERROR ON THE NEW BONDS

Many Will Have to be Destroyed and Reprinted in Consequence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—An error has been discovered in the printing on the back of some of the new bonds, which will necessitate their destruction and reprinting.

The error consists in having a part of the back of the new bonds different in design from the back of the bonds issued on Feb. 1, 1895. The bonds issued then were 4 per cent., thirty-year bonds, and those issued now are of the same issue, being dated Feb. 1, 1895, and must, therefore, be identical in all respects. To correct the error will cost but little, and Chief Johnson of the Engraving and Printing Bureau, says it will not cause any delay in the delivery of the bonds.

Bequests to Churches.

Among the bequests by the will of the late Charles M. Henderson of Chicago, who left an estate valued at $1,600,000, are the following: To the Rev. W. H. Barrows of Chicago, $3,000; the Rev. C. M. Morton of Oak Park $3,000; First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, $2,000; Railroad Chapel of Chicago, $1,000; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Board of Home Missions of the same church, $5,000; Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, $10,000; church in Nepang, Conn., $1,000.

MAY RESTORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Possibility that England and Venezuela May Send Ministers, Each to the Other.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The dispatch from London published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, forecasting an attempt on the part of prominent Englishmen to bring about an agreement by the Salisbury Ministry to arbitrate the Venezuela boundary dispute, while it does not refer to the efforts being made to restore the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, compels the assumption that this prospect is regarded as extremely probable. It is not considered likely by those who are familiar with the methods of conducting international controversies that either Great Britain or Venezuela can make any effective progress toward an understanding until the two countries shall be in the way of considering matters in dispute directly.

Some reference was made in a dispatch last night from this city to the report that earnest efforts to bring about a reconciliation between Venezuela and Great Britain were in progress in London. In the course of that dispatch it was inadvertently stated that those efforts were being promoted by the Venezuelan Minister at London. It must have been observed by those who read the dispatch that there is no Venezuelan Minister in London, diplomatic relations having been broken for ten years. Where Minister was used, the word agent or representative should have been employed. But, having no standing at the Court of St. James, the representative of Venezuela must depend, as a matter of course, upon the good offices of some friendly nation.

Ever since Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State the United States has stood ready to extend its good offices to secure to Venezuela and Great Britain that amicable relation which must be brought about before there can be any satisfactory settlement of the boundary dispute. Just what part Mr. Bayard has been able to take in bringing about a restoration of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela is not stated by Secretary Olney, but only a short time ago he intimated that it was possible that news on that subject might be received from him. The inquiry was suggested at the State Department by the report that our good offices were being employed here to bring from Venezuela an offer to receive a British Minister at Caracas, and to send a Minister to London. The probability is that the efforts in that direction were made in London, rather than in a roundabout way from the United States.

Whatever is to be done must be done quickly, unless Venezuela prefers that the boundary dispute shall be regarded as involving a settlement of the Yuruan incident, which Great Britain insists shall be considered upon its own merits and disposed of as a condition precedent to a discussion of the boundary question.

Appointment by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Perry Allen of this city, the private secretary of Justice Harlan, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Venezuelan Commission.

WOUNDED MAN MAY BE A BURGLAR

He Is in a Hoboken Hospital and Refuses to Tell How He Was Shot—Six Men Arrested.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 9.—David Harrington, who was shot under mysterious circumstances early this morning, is still at St. Mary's Hospital. He was much improved to-night, and there is now a hope for his recovery, notwithstanding the fact that the bullet penetrated the upper part of the left lung. Harrington still refuses to say anything about the shooting beyond his first statement that he shot himself while examining a pistol which one of his friends had just bought.

From a statement he made the police learned that the shooting occurred at 28 Cottage Row, and they concluded that Harrington was shot in a quarrel over the division of the spoils of a burglary.

The reason for this is that when Michael Woolver, who keeps a feed store at Newark Street and Willow Avenue, near Cottage Row, visited his store this morning he found his safe had been robbed of $175. Entrance had been effected by tearing four or five weatherboards from the side of the building and knocking away the lath and plastering. The burglary has a mysterious feature, however, for while the inner door of the safe was forced with a chisel, the outer door was opened by some one who knew or was shrewd enough to guess the combination.

After learning of the burglary the police made a raid on 28 Cottage Row and arrested John, alias "Buttsy," Murray of 16 Adams Street; Thomas Condon of 810 Washington Street, New-York; Carl Olsen of 324 Clinton Street, and Edward Riley, in whose rooms the men were found. These men and Hugh Grady and James Lawler, two of the three men who took Harrington to the hospital, are held for examination. Otto Kennor, the third man who assisted in taking Harrington to the hospital, was released, it being shown that he knew none of the men, but was asked by Grady and Lawler to aid them in carrying Harrington to the hospital.

When Harrington was told to-night of the additional arrests he said he would make no statement unless he found that he was about to die. Then he might have a story to tell. Until then he would keep his mouth shut, he said. The police questioned him until the surgeons cut short the inquiry but they secured no additional information.

DEPOSITS ON BOND ACCOUNT

The Gold Reserve Increased in This City by $10,600,000.

Under telegraphic authority from Secretary Carlisle, deposits on bond account were received at the Sub-Treasury Saturday. The gold reserve was thus increased by noon by $10,600,000. This gold had already passed inspection, and receipts had been given for it at the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office. The surrender of these receipts completed the deposit. In addition, $2,000,000 was taken for examination. The greater part of the deposit came from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Morgan and his associates are making quick work with the bonds to be allotted to them. They have already sold nearly $18,000,000 of them at 116½ in gold, a profit of nearly $900,000 on the price bid for them. Sales have stipulated that the gold must not be taken from the Treasury. It is reported that about $11,000,000 of the bonds will be sent to Europe, a good share of this shipment being also Mr. Morgan's. Since he has shown readiness to take the profit offered by the market rather than to hold the bonds, it is not doubted that he can dispose of the entire allotment of $33,000,000 within a week after the opening of the bids.

The profit in the transaction would be not less than $1,600,000, to be divided into four parts in the distribution. Critics of his original plan for $1,000,000 commission for handling the loan and furnishing gold may feel assured that his share of the profit in this transaction will be close to that sum, and that the sales he has begun to negotiate will enable him to make the profit by furnishing only a very small amount of the gold and by escaping all other responsibility. In yesterday's offerings the price in currency was 117, but buyers preferred to take the bonds at 116½ in gold. In spite of large sales the price in market holds firm at 116½ and better, with every indication that it will be maintained.

Carried Many Noted Men.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The late E. A. Towle, for many years conductor on the Boston and Maine, met many men during his fifty years of railroading. When Hannibal Hamlin made his trip to Washington to assume the Vice Presidency of the United States, it was from the rear end of Conductor Towle's train at Salem and Newbury that Lincoln's conferree made his noted speches. When James G. Blaine began his last journey to Washington, Conductor Towle had charge of the train from Portland to Boston. Ex-President Franklin Pierce also made his last trip with Conductor Towle, going generally to his Summer home at Rye Beach.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 9.—The plant of the Tri-City Packing and Provision Company was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $125,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—Grace Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Goodfellow Avenues, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

GERMANS CEASE ABUSING

Allies Believed to Have Counseled Less Harshness Toward Britain.

FRIENDLY TALK IN THE REICHSTAG

Bismarck's Friends Excluded from Hohenlohe's Reception—Baron Accused of Forgery—Louis Stern's Case.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Officially inspired German newspapers which had been abusing England as violently as language would permit suddenly have ceased their tirades against Great Britain, but it cannot be ascertained that there has been any change in the course of the policy of Germany except that from some cause, which is generally supposed to be representations on the part of the other parties to the Triple Alliance—Austria and Italy. The Emperor has put a check upon German diplomatic activity in quarters where there have been jealousies upon the part of England based upon the supposition that Germany's attitude was hostile.

The debate in the Reichstag on Friday on the naval estimates gave Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the members of the Reichstag who are in touch with the Government an opportunity to make declarations which were decidedly friendly to England, and the occasion was made the most of.

Apart from the reassuring speech delivered by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the most notable of the statements made in the Chamber was the declaration of Prince von Arenberg, Centrist, the President of the Colonial Society of Germany, that at no time has there been any reason for the anti-German excitement which has prevailed in England. This utterance was received with applause, in which members of all parties joined with earnestness.

These reassuring utterances and their general acceptance have made it almost certain that at the next session of the Reichstag when the Government's naval scheme is introduced, instead of its being opposed as a warlike measure suddenly launched with the view of taking advantage of public excitement, it will receive the support of the majority of the Chamber if it is framed upon the moderate lines indicated in the statements made Friday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The debate has made an astonishing change in the opinions expressed by the leading newspapers, even the opposition papers admitting that an increase of the number of cruisers for the defense of the German trade and commercial marine is necessary.

The Vote on the Sugar Bill.

The vote in the Bundesrath on the Government's sugar bill has caused a great deal of serious comment in political circles. For the first time since the creation of the empire, the vote of the Bavarian members of the Bundesrath was thrown against Prussia, the vote being 36 for and 21 against the measure, Würtemberg and Baden, besides Bavaria, being included in the negative column.

Apart from those who are identified with the sugar interests, the general public is opposed to the measure, and when the bill comes before the Reichstag all the members of that body from the south and northwest of Germany will go solidly against it, while the eastern and northern sections are generally in favor of the measure. According to the Freisinnige Zeitung, the originators of the bill are Baron von Wedel-Piesdorf, Count von Alvensleben, and the other owners of large sugar works throughout Germany.

Dr. Stoecker, formerly Court Chaplain, having been expelled from the Conservative Party, has announced his intention to found a distinct group, to which several members of the Reichstag who approve the Christian Socialist programme will adhere.

Prince von Hohenlohe's Reception.

The journalists who attended the reception given by Prince von Hohenlohe at the Chancellerie last Wednesday agree that the affair was distinguished for more eating and drinking and less political talk than was last year's reception. More than 500 guests were present, but there were among them fewer members of the press than have been present upon similar occasions previously.

This is accounted for in a measure by the fact which has become known that after Prince Hohenlohe had given his approval to the list of guests Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein contrived to obtain a personal revision of it, and added thereto the names of men whom he suspected of Bismarckism, at the same time retaining the names of his own supporters which appeared in the list. The consequence was that the assemblage was far from being so representative a gathering as heretofore.

Among the notable persons present were Duke Ernest Gunther, Baron Hausemann, Dr. von Boetticher, Vice President of the Council of Ministers; Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance; Herren Richert and Mendelssohn, and Baron von Stumm. The Chancellor, with his usual urbanity, walked about the salon, chatting with the greatest freedom with his guests. The announcement of supper at 10 o'clock caused a general rush for the buffet, which had been erected in the centre of the Congress Hall, where the guests did full justice to an elaborately prepared and admirably served repast. The reception concluded at 11 o'clock. The absence of Dr. von Bosse, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, was taken as confirmation of the rumors of his early resignation from the Prussian Ministry.

A Baron Accused of Forgery.

Baron Hubert von Schorlemer-Alst has been arrested upon the charge of forging bills of exchange amounting in the aggregate to 80,000 marks. Baron Hubert, who has long been a thorn in the side of his illustrious family, is by no means a stranger in New-York and Chicago, though his sojourns in those cities are not likely to be recalled by the élite of either place.

He was formerly an officer in the Prussian Army, but got into debt and was obliged to take a hasty departure from Germany in consequence of his connection with a bill of exchange swindle. He was next heard of in New-York, and later in Chicago, where he was endeavoring to earn a living as a cabman and finally as a porter. His relatives cleared off his debts and secured the suppression of the charges against him, enabling him to return to Germany.

After bringing him home, his family succeeded in marrying him to a rich widow, and he went to live with her upon her estate in Grossenheim, Saxony, where she owned a large amount of property. For a while he appeared to be conducting himself properly, and he became an active member of the local Conservative Association. He spent money freely, but, as his wife had plenty and it was known that he was living upon her bounty, nothing was thought of it. He finally got into debt again, however, and this state of affairs was followed by more serious charges against him.

The Conservative leaders tried to hush the charges and subscribed the sum of 20,000 marks in the face of the fraudulent bills he had uttered. In the meantime, further investigation into the Baron's affairs proceeded with the result that it was found that his case was beyond help, whereupon those who had essayed to assist him left him to his fate.

Duke Ernest Gunther Reappears.

It is said that Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, whose name was mentioned in connection with the scandals attaching to ex-Court Chamberlain von Kotze, is again living a rapid life. For a time after the exposure of the von Kotze scandals, though is was proved that he had no connection with the anonymous letters, he led a quiet life, as far as could be observed, but it is now reported that he is fitting out his castle at Prinkenau in the grandest style and with the utmost disregard of cost. In connection with these reports it is a fact that the Berlin money lenders are offering his bills for sale at 50 per cent. discount.

The Emperor Gives a Dinner.

The Emperor gave a banquet at the Schloss Thursday evening, at which the Empress Frederick, his mother; Prince and Princess Frederick of Hesse, Prince and Princess Aribert of Anhalt, and others related to the imperial family were present.

H. G. Squires, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave a dinner last evening to the leaders of the American colony in Berlin. Among the guests were Messrs. Gordon, Cummings, Trowbridge, Carter, Parsons, MacGee, and Murray, and Dr. Nutall. Mr. Squires will give a farewell dinner Feb. 12 to Col. Swaim, the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, to which all the Military Attachés to the embassies and legations in Berlin and all of the members of the staff of the American Embassy have been invited.

Mr. Stern's Bail Forfeited.

Louis Stern of New-York, having had the sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment, which was imposed upon him by the Court upon his conviction of the charge of insulting Baron von Thuengen, the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa, at Kissingen, revoked by proclamation of amnesty promulgated recently by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, lodged a claim for the return of the 80,000 marks bail which he forfeited by his failure to appear and serve his sentence.

The Court has decided that Mr. Stern's claim is not well founded, holding that his bail was forfeited by Mr. Stern's neglect to surrender himself before his pardon was proclaimed. Mr. Stern's friends now suggest that he make an appeal directly to the Prince Regent for the return of the money.

To Bring Mr. Runyon's Body Home.

The body of Theodore Runyon, late Ambassador of the United States to Germany, will be removed to-morrow from the vault in which it has been temporarily resting, and conveyed to the railway station en route for Bremen, whence it will be taken to New-York on board of the steamer Havel, which will sail Tuesday. The removal and the placing of the body on board of the steamer will be made without any ceremony whatever. Mr. Haskins, son-in-law of the late Ambassador, will supervise the removal of the body, and accompany it to Newark, N. J.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, Minister of the South African Republic to Germany, France, and the Netherlands, was in Hamburg yesterday, where an enthusiastic reception was given to him by the Chamber of Commerce and the municipal authorities.

Suggestions as to Boer Troubles.

The Vossische Zeitung prints an article referring to the dispatch which was sent to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, by Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, reviewing the causes which led to Dr. Jameson's raid, enumerating the grievances of the Uitlanders, suggesting a scheme of reforms, including a limited autonomy of the Rand, &c., and inviting President Kruger to England to discuss the questions at issue. After expressing opinions seriatim upon the points contained in Mr. Chamberlain's message, the Zeitung says that the Boer minority is not bound to sentence itself to death, but on the contrary, it is bound to defend its position with German obstinacy. President Kruger, the paper says, is certain to reply to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1884.

Herr Hahn, editor of a newspaper at Emden, Prussia, leaped from the second-story window of his house yesterday, falling in front of a street car, which passed over his body and killed him.

NO HARM IN IT, MR. CROKER SAYS

The Former Tammany Leader Attaches No Importance to Mr. Reilly's Attack on Mr. Sheehan.

John Reilly's interruption at the Croker banquet on Saturday night in the Savoy Hotel, when he wanted to know who had made John C. Sheehan leader of Tammany Hall, was discussed by Tammany men yesterday everywhere in the city.

The chief object of each man was to find out whether the general sentiment against Mr. Sheehan's leadership was strong enough to make the prospect of an open rebellion encouraging.

Mr. Reilly himself left his home in East Fourteenth Street early in the day, and had not returned at a late hour in the evening. Neither could he be found in several houses where he is accustomed to visit, nor did any of his intimate friends know where he had gone.

John C. Sheehan excused himself from talking on the ground of his wife's illness. Mr. Croker was more accessible. He was found at his home. He talked to a reporter in the afternoon as follows:

"John Reilly is a good fellow and a good leader. He says such things once in a while, and no one is harmed by them. I do not think the remark was unfortunate, because I do not think it amounts to anything."

It was suggested to Mr. Croker that the Republicans were very confident and that they were talking a good deal. Mr. Croker replied that it was a long time before election day. He said he was not going to Europe this week, and that he had not decided to give up horse racing in England, as had been stated, at the close of next season.

From conversation with various leaders of Tammany Hall it was learned that the opposition to Mr. Sheehan as leader was due to a widespread belief that he held his office more through business than political reasons. Even the older leaders, who feel themselves bound to support any policy outlined by Mr. Croker, admitted there was some truth in the statement that Messrs. W. F. Sheehan, Edward Murphy, A. N. Brady, and Richard Croker, who are the "big four" of the Huckleberry Railroad, consulted their common interests when Mr. Croker designated John C. Sheehan to be the ad interim leader of Tammany Hall.

On the other hand, it was said by a leader who was on friendly terms with Mr. Croker without being classed as one of his thick-and-thin followers, that the selection of Mr. Sheehan for the leadership was a case of the survival of the fittest.

At the time of Mr. Sheehan's appointment the claims of the other possible candidates for the place were carefully considered. The selection of either Mr. Gilroy, Mr. Martin, or Mr. Purroy would have aroused jealousies far greater than the selection of Mr. Sheehan for the reason that each of these men has a popular following, which his position as leader would enable him to build up at the expense of the others. Mr. Sheehan, it was said, was a good business man, had fair diplomatic arts in dealing with district leaders, and could at any time be deposed in twenty-four hours without rending Tammany Hall in twain.

It is said that Mr. Reilly's grievance against Mr. Sheehan dated back to the time that the latter was appointed a Police Commissioner, instead of Mr. Reilly himself, who understood that that particular appointment had been promised to him.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MARLBOROUGH—E. W. Rucker, Alabama.

—GILSEY—A. W. Machen, Post Office Department.

—ASTOR—Col. John M. Wilson, United States Army.

—PLAZA—Calvin Wells, Pittsburg, and M. M. Mangasarian, Chicago.

—WINDSOR—Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington.

—EMPIRE—J. N. Cleaver, Springfield, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Waddell.

—MURRAY HILL—Justice Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court.

—HOLLAND—Hiram W. Sibley, Rochester, and ex-Mayor William G. Thompson, Detroit.

—WALDORF—Senator Stephen M. White, California, and ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Frederick T. Dubois, Idaho; Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of State Col. E. W. Cole, Nashville, and Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—J. W. French, New-York.

—HAMILTON—Samuel A. Elliott, Brooklyn.

—PAGE'S—Robert M. Thompson, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—H. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whipple, and Edward Mooney, New-York.

—EBBITT—William A. Bolton, F. J. Fleischhauer, and John A. Fleischhauer, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Louis Windmüller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Norton, David C. Leech, John R. Bennett, New-York.

—RIGGS—Miss F. Paget, Miss Stella Kenny, Cecil Butler, Mrs. H. M. Pitts, Miss Radcliff, Miss Fernandez, and Mlle. Rhea, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—R. S. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Schnoover, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Kellock, Miss Frances Whitehouse, Mrs. N. E. Murphy, S. Hillians, New-York; J. R. Thayer, Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:05 A. M.—508 West Fifty-second Street; Michael Cain, apartment; no damage.

—11:22 A. M.—203 Division Street; Abraham Rosenthal, tenement; damage trifling.

—5:45 P. M.—132 East Twenty-ninth Street; Robert Hutchinson, dwelling; damage, $35.

THE CROKER DINNER.

There have been banquets more dazzling to the eye, more gorgeous with flowers, with jewelry, and with the beauty of women, more attractive to the idlers of fashion, than that which was given at the Savoy Saturday night. But (with apologies to Warren Hastings and Thomas Babington Macaulay,) perhaps there never was a spectacle so well calculated to strike a philosophical, an imaginative or a reforming mind. All the various kinds of interest which belong to the near or the distant, to the not remote past, or to the still less remote future, were collected on one spot and in one hour. All the talents and all the surprising accomplishments that in our civilization are supplied by immigration and developed by liberty and the alluring rewards of political success, were there displayed with every advantage that could be derived from the perfectly frank exhibition of individual characteristics in a perfectly congenial companionship. No Parkhurst was there to chill by his incongruous presence the rising spirits of that homogeneous company; no Lexow, no members of the Committee of Seventy, no man of finance or of affairs, no citizen distinguished for his attainments in other fields than those of local politics, no scholar or statesman, sat at that board. No great taxpayer, the natural prey of boss, of sachem, and of leader, was placed among the guests to awaken a new zest for the joys of the chase. Every step in the proceedings carried the mind either backward through many troubled years to the days when the foundations of Tammany rule were laid, or far away, over boundless seas, to an island where a rugged and robust nation, living under strange skies, tilling the soil in a strange manner, and living in humble domiciles supplied with the rudest furniture and graced only by a morocco-bound copy of the Corporation Manual of the City of New-York, look eagerly forward to the time when they shall come into their destined inheritance of office and power.

The place was not that great hall of Delmonico's that has resounded to the acclamations that greet the speeches of a Depew, or to the scraping and hooting that vainly contend against the tiresome prolixity of a Morgan. It was the banquet-hall of the Savoy, a new and splendid chamber of festivals, now consecrated to the gratulatory and convivial reunions of the Columbian Order. No circumstance of pomp and splendor was wanting to complete the audacious brilliancy of the scene. The tables glittered with the newest patterns of quadruple plate, and with marvels of glassware from the most celebrated department stores. The softened radiance of four hundred and fifty incandescent bulbs, reflected from the thousand glit buttons of a multitude of men-in-waiting, dazzled the eye, while the rich perfumes of vast floral pieces, mingling with the aroma of the vintages of Xeres and the tonic of Angostura, intoxicated the remaining senses. To the making of the menu oaths the mines of Anaconda and the tanneries of Russia had contributed in equal measure, and thereon the pencil of genius had limned designs of historical and ethnical aptitude. A bar of the music of "Auld Lang Syne" delicately traced upon the one leaf of the card might have been interpreted as a tribute to the lyrical genius of a sister isle, or as a bid for the Scotch vote.

Nearly 150 braves, turning from the antecedent repast of caviar and anchovies, marched in solemn order to the dais and the long tables of the banquet hall. John C. Sheehan led the way with the tread of the artificer of Lemnos, but wearing on his face a look of pride and resolution as one who has passed through perils and assaults to high places and emolument. With him, arm in arm, walked Richard Croker, the guest in whose honor these notables of Tammany had been convoked. Last of all came a Senator, breathless and belated by the negligence of an Albany vassal, and the necessity of procuring impromptu and hired raiment. The President of the feast gave the signal, the guest of honor and the other guests of honor in varying degrees, the captains of ten, and the captains of fifty, the leaders and the led, took their seats. Over that great hall there was a sudden whiteness, as of a flight of swans while 150 snowy napkins were securely tucked within 150 glossy collars. Then began a banquet comparable to none in the annals of New-York political gastronomy save only that Belshazzar feast which the opulent beneficiaries of a protective tariff spread before James G. Blaine in 1884, whose soul quaked within him as he sat among those multi-millionaires, thenceforth the Jonahs of his Presidential canvass, and recalled the eloquent appeals he had made and had yet to make to the plain people to come to the polls and vote for him as the candidate of the toiling masses.

The guest at the dinner of the Tammany chieftains was not unworthy of that great presence. He had ruled an extensive and populous city, he had made laws at Albany, and he had made treaties with Platt, he had set up and pulled down district leaders, he had dictated nominations and he had punished aspirants for office who rashly hoped to thrive without his favor. By the austerities of his later life he had silenced stories of his turbulent youth, which most persons have now come to look upon as calumnies. He looked like a strong man, and did not look like a bad man. Portly and dark, deriving a certain dignity from his reserved manner, speaking little and cautiously, he evinced in his bearing and his dress the polish he had derived from contact with exalted personages on Epsom Downs. With a brow neither pensive nor gloomy, a mouth of inflexible decision, and a face upon which was written as legibly as the Arabic numerals upon the tally sheets of the November elections no such trumpery device as Mens aequa in arduis, but that more exultant and Columbian motto, Habemus eos iterum, O pueri! Power enthroned amid its instruments was the image he suggested to the reflecting mind. Of those men who had come together to do him honor some hated him, but all feared him. Not one would dare to disobey him or challenge his supremacy by open rebellion in any district. Sheehan, the titular head of the Hall, and the actual head of the table, with not a tithe of his master's qualities, yet had repeated with surprising exactness, and in fewer years, the successes of his master's career. Arriving in New-York from Buffalo, where he had been unable to gratify an urgent public curiosity by any satisfactory explanation of the fiscal irregularities of his administration as Controller, and embarking at once upon the smooth waters of political favor, he had prospered by public offices and private opportunity, until, affluent in goods and honors, he found himself last night designated to lead in the demonstration of compliment to the man who had made him.

More able and not less powerful, Henry D. Purroy, the great bull Apis of the Columbian Order, gazed tranquilly about him upon men he had put down in the past, and who in the future he well knew would joyfully engage in the putting down of him. Thomas F. Grady, the free coinage of whose silver tongue is, upon occasions of eloquence and ceremony, the familiar currency of the Tammany realm, was there to make the speech of presentation when the massive loving cup was handed to the great chief. John J. Scannell, possessed with a mysterious dread lest his right hand might through the crystal the multitudinous seas of champagne incarnadine, drank only the ruby wines of Bordeaux. Bernard F. Martin doubtless compared the brilliant scene before him with unforgotten and picturesque incidents in the history of the Burnt Rag during the days of his proprietorship, and wondered at the magical metamorphosis in his fortunes, who once was the business partner of those eminent practitioners of twin arts of acquisition, Red Leary, and Katherine, his wife. The law-givers were there, summoned from Albany, and some expounders of the law stepping down from the bench to appear at a board where sat so many men of undisputed potency in nominating conventions. They are all practical men. They followed politics as a business, and for the most part as a means of livelihood. To none of them could Charles Stewart Smith or Joseph Larocque impart any useful instruction in the art of organizing a primary or holding a district. And when Grady, with an exuberance of thought and a splendor of diction that more than satisfied the highly aroused expectations of his audience, described our institutions as depending for their maintenance upon the continued dominion of Tammany, and pictured forth the victories yet to be won by Croker, now that, being "out of politics," he is in a position of greater freedom to employ his high gifts as a manager of men and the controller of the city's destinies, thunders of applause shook the hall and startled the nightly guardians of the peace of the reformed Park Department from their slumbers. To an audience well knowing that tried chieftain by his deeds, the certainty that his advisory and iron hand would still guide and confirm the feebler grasp of Sheehan was a cause of unbounded joy.

To him who regards passing events with the impartial eye of a political agnostic, the sumptuous fare, the lavish and even extravagant outlay, and the luxurious surroundings of this banquet, may well have appeared to be politically a mistake. Among these contented banqueters, enriched by the favor of their chief and expressing their gratitude in expensive viands and a loving cup of ponderous proportions and great cost, there may have been some more sagacious than the rest whose minds wandered forth to the dumb and toiling herd whose obedient votes made the feast possible and who will read of it or hear of it in their ill-bestowed tenements; to the taxpayer, from whose pocket was wrung, in salary, in tribute, or in perquisite the funds to pay the bills of this ostentatious conviviality; and to the others, counted as Tammany leaders, men of substance and of influence, whose growing discontent will not be appeased by accounts of festivities to which they were not bidden. Finally, to the loyal and devoted Democrat who sees his party approaching a Presidential contest rent by factional difference, defeated, discredited, and disheartened by the consequences of policies adopted and carried out by these men and their associates, the spectacle and the story of the Croker dinner will long be an example of all that is arrogant, inept, misplaced, and untimely in political life.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES' QUARTERS

Chairman Hinkley Fortunate in His Arrangements in Chicago—Desirable Room Secured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 9.—Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee has secured headquarters at the Palmer House, Chicago, for the New-York delegation. The New-Yorkers were at the Auditorium in 1892, and thought they were too far away from the National Committee Headquarters. They will have this year the large parlor adjoining that of the National Committee.

Chairman Harrity of the National Committee graciously arranged that New-York should have the first choice of rooms after the National Committee had made its selection. He did this at the request of prominent New-York Democrats.

Chairman Hinkley engaged a dozen other suites of rooms, for the use of New-York Democratic leaders. He expects that New-York will have a large representation at Chicago outside of the delegates, and that it will include representatives of all the Democratic bodies of importance in the State.

Mr. Hinkley has no idea, he says, when the State Convention will be held. It will be several weeks, he says, before he shall call the State Committee together.

Referring to the fact that in several States delegates were chosen to the National Convention before the meeting of the National Committee at which the call was issued for the Chicago Convention, Mr. Hinkley said that such a thing never had been done in this State and should not be done anywhere. He proposes to call the attention of the National Committee to the practice in some other States and ask that action be taken that shall prevent in the future the selection of delegates to a convention until after the convention shall have been called.

SHE MADE THE YOUNG MAN FEEL MEAN

He Occupied at the Opera the Standing Room She Owned.

The Metropolitan Opera House was filled Saturday afternoon by the usual matinée crowd, when "Les Huguenots" was sung. Young, beautiful, charmingly gowned women stood in the aisles and in the rear of the orchestra rail and between the acts sat on the floor and ate bonbons or sauntered around chatting just as they always do. Men were as one to fifty.

A well-dressed young fellow entered the middle door during the first intermission and saw just room enough to lean against a door jamb. He had been standing there not more than a minute when his coat sleeve was tugged by no means gently.

He looked to see what the trouble was, and found standing beside him a flashing-eyed young woman, who remarked icily:

"I beg your pardon, Sir; you have taken my place; by accident, of course."

The young man most profusely asked forgiveness for his temerity in taking the standing room belonging to anybody else, and walked sheepishly away, followed by the scornful glances of a dozen matinée girls.

GOV. AHUAMADA ACTIVE

He Orders 1,000 Soldiers to Prevent the Prizefights in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A special from Chihuahua, Mexico, says:

Gov. Ahuamada of the State of Chihuahua, has taken decisive steps toward preventing the proposed pugilistic carnival taking place within the confines of that State. He has issued orders for 1,000 troops to proceed to the border and patrol the City of Juarez and adjacent territory during the days on which the fights are scheduled to take place.

The Governor has also addressed a letter to

WHEELMEN'S BIG MEETING

The League's Annual Gathering Opens To-day at Baltimore.

THE ELECTION TICKETS MADE UP

Cycling Politicians Very Busy in Their Work for Either Willison or Elliott—The Race Meet Question.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Most of the big guns of the League of American Wheelmen are here to-night, and the canvassing is proceeding at a lively rate. There are two fights now going on. The Louisville and the Toledo promoters are putting in their best work to secure the racing meet during the coming Summer, while the friends of the rival candidates for the Presidency of the league are working as diplomatically as only bicycle politicians can. It has been decided by the Willison faction to run George A. Perkins of Massachusetts for First Vice President; A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee for Second Vice President, and E. Mergenthaler of Ohio for Treasurer on their ticket.

The Elliott people say that Charles F. Cossum of New-York as First Vice President, W. A. Connolly of Danville, Ill., as Second Vice President, and E. S. Hartwell of Denver, Col., will go on the ticket headed by Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts for President. The Willisonh people claim that neither Cossum nor Connolly will run with Elliott. They say that Connolly is a Willison man, and that he will either not run at all or else run as an independent for the position of Treasurer.

The delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which begins its session to-morrow with a good roads day, have been straggling in all day, and the majority arrived by midnight. Talk of the politicians' work, of the rival cities for meet honors—Louisville and Toledo—and the session of the Racing Board on the Titus-Murphy-Cabanne case have made up the moves to-day. The Racing Board had before it ex-President Charles S. Luscomb of Brooklyn as attorney for Murphy. "Billy" Young, Murphy's trainer, and Murphy were before the board, and personally examined by the members, and Mr. Luscomb, with the idea of bringing out something that would cause the board to reconsider its suspension of Murphy, Titus, and Cabanne for alleged "fixing" of a race at the St. Louis meet in August. After Murphy and his trainer and lawyer had been heard, the Racing Board adjourned for dinner, and then held a session to debate among themselves. The session of the Racing Board ended about 9 o'clock. Chairman Gideon said that there was some new evidence brought out, but that it was unimportant and not enough to cause the board to reopen the case. He said that as Titus was the first to ask the board for another hearing, he thought it strange that Titus had not appeared before the board.

"If Titus can bring any further evidence to bear in connection with that brought out by Murphy to-day, the board will reopen the case," said Mr. Gideon. "Murphy's friends have telegraphed to New-York to Titus, asking him to come on and appear before the board. Cabanne cannot be reached in time."

Major Taylor says the entire matter will be brought before the Assembly. Most of the delegates seem opposed to the proposals of Mr. Jaquish of Illinois, to again bring in the color line and to make professional racers members of the League.

The principal amendments to be offered in the assembly are: To promote the building of permanent highways. To discontinue divisions when the membership falls twenty-five; that all applications for membership shall be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the division instead of National Secretary; also to reduce the dues to 75 cents a pear. That memberships shall expire one year after application is accepted instead of on March 1. That no member shall be compelled to pay forfeit on over dues. To change name of Class A to amateur, and Class B amateur to Class B rider. Other matters are a more equitable division of money between divisions and the National body; that no ex-Presidents nor ex-Vice Presidents shall be represented by proxy; that an auditing committee be added to the National Assembly; changing the month of National Assembly from February to January; State or National officers moving out of their resident State to forfeit positions they have held while at their old residences; that no State divisions shall adopt by-laws inconsistent with the National Constitution; making the Secretary's office virtually an elective one every year; to make the Auditing Committee an elective one; barring from the National Assembly all Chief Consuls whose divisions have less than 500 members, and all Secretary-Treasurers of divisions of less than 300 members. Clubs desiring to join the league to pay a fee of $2 as initiation fee; individuals belonging to more than one league club to be entitled to only one vote for club representatives at State meetings; to make league clubs pay for sanctions the same as all other organizations; to remove from the power of the racing board to expel a member, but to allow it to transfer or suspend such members.

WOULD BE A BIG EVENT.

Talk of Combining Three Century Runs in One.

Capt. L. J. Heins of the Quaker City Wheelmen of Philadelphia has decided to hold this year's run over the old century course from Newark to Philadelphia. The run will take place on Decoration Day. A committee has been appointed to make all the arrangements, and it is expected that it will be the biggest run on record.

A special train will be chartered to take the riders to Newark the night before the race, and comfortable accommodations will be provided for them there. Referring to this run The Quaker, the organ of the wheelmen, says:

"The announcement made last month by our Captain that it was his intention to revive the old Newark-Philadelphia century run was well received by every one interested in this time-honored ride. It was indeed suggested in one of the New-York papers that, as the representative cycling clubs of both New-York and Newark each intended holding a century run during the season, it might be a happy idea to combine all three together and have one enormous run over the Newark-Philadelphia course.

"This would undoubtedly be the biggest run ever held, as it is impossible to tell how many would turn out; but it would also have a great many disadvantages. Any one who has ever had anything to do with the handling of one of these overnight trips from New-York knows that there is quite enough work and worry attached to the affair to keep one thoroughly awake. On these occasions there has never been more than 500 men in line, whereas, with the proposed combination, there might be 1,500—probably 2,000—men to look after.

"In the first place it would be hard, if not altogether impossible, to accommodate so many wheelmen in Newark in anything like decent hotels, and even though this could be accomplished the prospects of obtaining more than a mouthful of bread and butter next morning for breakfast would be very remote indeed. Then, again, however pleasant may be the route through the Oranges, the roads in and out of Trenton would be anything but agreeable when taken up by such an army, especially over that part on which it is necessary to ride single file. The same objection that was spoken of in regard to Newark would apply to Trenton for dinner accommodations.

"However all this may be, there is no knowing what arrangements might not be made if the affair was taken up by a hustling committee, as the only apparent obstacle in the way outside of a great amount of work, would be the want of accommodations and a slight unpleasantness over certain parts of the route.

TWO MORE FOR KING'S COUNTYS.

Beat the Libertys in the Long Island Wheelmen's Bowling Tourney.

The Kings County Wheelmen were successful in their games against the Liberty Wheelmen Saturday night, and added two more victories to their credit in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LIBERTY.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	2	6	163	Tilden	0	6	136
Nellis	2	7	174	Weiss	2	5	124
Dobbie	1	2	114	Gere	1	4	135
Cooper	1	7	169	Winkler	0	5	144
Bierschenk	4	8	170	McElroy	2	8	139
Total	10	25	790	Total	5	28	685

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LIBERTY.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	3	4	170	Tilden	1	3	126
Nellis	3	3	154	Weiss	2	5	158
Dobbie	2	6	165	Gere	1	6	158
Cooper	3	3	174	Winkler	3	1	135
Bierschenk	3	2	143	McElroy	2	7	179
Total	14	18	806	Total	9	22	756

WHEELMEN'S BOWLING RECORDS.

Standing of the Clubs in the Long Island Association Tournament.

The Kings County Wheelmen made a record last week in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney, and their four straight victories place them well up among the leaders. The Pequods play to-morrow night, and a double victory will settle the championship question. The records of the clubs follow:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Pequod Club W.	17	5	863
Kings County W.	16	10	824
Bushwick W.	14	8	930
Brooklyn B. C.	12	10	925
Columbian W.	12	10	874
Liberty W.	12	14	812
South Brooklyn W.	9	17	826
New-Utrecht W.	4	22	741

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A grand panorama of latest ideas below manufacturing prices.

To Mend Broken Tires.

Wheelmen are considerably annoyed with the rubber chiping off the canvass of their tires. If the canvass if left exposed the tire will in a short time be completely destroyed through the damp working its way in. The following is an excellent recipe for the making of rubber cement. It is said to turn as hard as the original rubber: Bisulphide of carbon, 160 parts; gutta percha, 20 parts; caoutchouc, 40 parts; isinglass, 10 parts. It should be dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. The tire should be bound lightly with thread and allowed to dry for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will give an entertainment and reception at the Amphion Musical Society Hall, 185 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 17. The Entertainment Committee consists of F. J. Mehling, Chairman; J. J. Strassel, A. D. Smack, and J. R. Brennan. Messrs. R. B. Harris, G. E. Tilt, Jr., L. S. Van Valkenburgh, C. Rhodes, J. J. Hughes, R. B. Sneider, Jr., W. H. Waller, L. C. Nicholson, M. Holly, T. N. Totten, C. H. Mentzinger, and M. T. Burgess compose the Reception Committee. The Floor Committee is composed of J. Gallagher, E. J. Keveny, W. F. Seward, E. K. Blaisdell, E. Renner, and G. Bell. The officers of the Nassaus are: A. L. Baker, President; J. J. Strassel, Vice President; W. P. Seward, Secretary and Treasurer.

—Alexander McDonell is to devote all his time to riding this season, and it is expected that he will make a better record than he did last year. J. W. Montgomery of Boston is to be his trainer. McDonell is now training at Port Chester in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium. He will go South in April, and will return in time to race on Decoration Day.

—The second semi-annual reception of the Ocean Parkway Wheelmen will be held at New Hall, Lawrence Avenue, near Ocean Parkway Cycle Path, Parkville to-morrow evening.

—The Riverside Wheelmen have appointed the following delegates to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs: W. F. Stewart, W. A. Bean, and Edward Gerbereux.

—George Van Emburg, the New-Jersey boy rider, who made such a good showing in the last six-day bicycle race, has entered a six-day race at Minneapolis.

—The Paramount Wheelmen will give an entertainment at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, next Monday evening.

—Thomas Morgan has succeeded Terry as Captain of the Bushwick Wheelmen bowling team.

ACROSS COUNTRY AT LAKEWOOD.

Successful Run of the Ocean County Hunt—High Fences Taken.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 9.—No outdoor sport excites more interest in this fashionable community than cross-country riding, the truth of which statement was fully proved yesterday afternoon by the array of riders and the throng of spectators in front of Hilltop, George Gould's Winter home, to participate in or to witness the third of the tri-weekly runs of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club. The meet was one of the most successful of the season. The following riders were present: Dr. C. L. Lindley, the Master, on George Gould's hunter, The Turk; J. J. Dwyer, Dr. Taft, James Converse, on Atlantic; Mrs. Converse, on Warrior; Miss Cooper, on Lightfoot; E. Robbins Walker, on Echo; Clarence B. Mitchell, on Willowbrook; Leopold Martin, on Lord Lyon; Butler Duncan, on Lady Etta; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dixon, J. R. Stephenson. Mr. George Gould was in saddle, but owing to a severe cold did not ride across country.

The couse selected for yesterday's chase comprised a multiplicity of fences in addition to about half a dozen stiff water jumps. At Larrabee's crossing, the Squankum Road was left in the rear and a fast pace set for Greenville, fence after fence being taken with impunity. Turning due east the hounds ran about four miles in that direction, the country being heavily timbered and the water jumps mentioned being faced. Then running in a circle of wide dimensions, George Gould's farm was reached and a move made for the Lecompte farm where a stiff stationery fence, by actual measurement 5 feet 4 inches in height, caused many a hunter to refuse. The Freehold Road was crossed and the land around Bethel afforded good sport for the riders and plenty of diversion for the spectators.

After a brief check the dogs headed for home over the well-wooded country adjoining the Freehold Road on the west, the "kill" taking place at the bridge spanning the north branch of the Metedeconk River, about a mile from Lakewood.

Those who drove over the course in carriages were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shedd, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Parnum, Miss Peck, Miss Lillian Farnum, the Rev. A. W. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Miss Ferris, Alfred T. Carlisle, Miss Carlisle, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Davis, Miss Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Black, Mrs. L. Blair, Miss Blier, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, Col. and Mrs. A. Jackson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Miss Marks, Mrs. Henry Marks, Sherwood B. Ferris, Mrs. John Auderied, Miss Helen Auderied.

Mrs. William Hamilton, Miss L. Cunningham, Mrs. Harvey E. Fiske, E. C. Duryea, Walter Duryea, Miss Julia Scudder, Harvey E. Fiske, Jr., Miss G. E. Duryea, Miss A. L. Chapman, Miss Maud M. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Babb, W. H. Garde, Miss Mabel Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Russell, Mrs. J. H. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Robertson, Mrs. Devlin, the Misses Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Miller, the Rev. David G. Downey, Mrs. William Flanagan, Miss Flanagan, S. O. Bartow, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Lovell, J. S. Sills, J. M. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Black, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Dubois, Miss Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kuhn, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fanthingham, while in the Lakewood break were Miss Little, E. D. Ropes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Carroll, and W. H. Manning.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—William Van Wagoner, Sueprintendent of Construction of the Barnes Cycle Company, says a very cheap and effective wheel-truing apparatus can be made of ordinary bar iron. The two main pieces are of ⅜ by 1¼ inch iron or steel, made long enough to take in up to a 32-inch wheel, and leaving the rear ends long enough to be twisted and welded together with a centre piece, which forms a third leg, placed between them before joining them together. By twisting all three of these legs in a short way the ends to be drilled for lag screws to fasten them firmly to the bench. It is very essential that the support for this fixture be very stiff, to stop any wavering when an untrue wheel is turned in it rapidly, when chalking it to true up. At the outer ends are arranged a row of slots, to fit the sizes of axles generally used, viz., 5-16-inch, ⅜-inch, 7-16-inch, and ½-inch diameter, and the spread of the fork should be the right width for the average hubs.

—Some of the points of superiority claimed for the Tally Ho bicycle lantern are that it will not jar or blow out, that it casts a larger area of light further ahead than any other lantern, has patent match-scratching device on inside of lantern to prevent match from blowing out while lighting, and patent locking device on wick handle to prevent wick from jarring down. It is made of drawn brass throughout, all parts being riveted, and will burn nine hours. Burns kerosene. This lantern is one of the products of the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company.

—One of the best-known dealers in New-York, and a pioneer in the cycle business on the east side, is Charles K. Starr, who has, through a general knowledge of the trade and a foresight to be envied, built up several establishments, one in Second Street, another in East Twenty-third Street, besides two riding schools, which are perfect in appointment and stocked with wheels anticipatory of the rush for cycles which C. K. says is a certainty. Globes, Mascots, Thistles, and Starrs are some of the makes sold by this firm.

—A ready and convenient support for a bicycle which is not in use is called the Darrach bicycle rest. It consists of a concave rod and a clip and bolt made of spring tempered steel, which is clamped to the frame directly in front of the crank hub at such an angle that it is not noticeable when not in use, but when opened is a perfect support for the wheel. It clings to the frame with strong pressure, and can never become loose, nor can it rattle.

—The statement which appeared in several papers during the past week, that the Maiden Lane Bycle Company had opened a retail store at 20 Maiden Lane recently, was amusing to those who know that this company has been situated there for nearly two years, and, aside from retailing wheels, probably job more than any other concern hereabout. The Defender is the name of its wheel, and is made in many models.

—"Three in One" and "P M," two sundries for the use of wheelmen, dealers, and manufacturers generally, seem to have reached the full measure of popularity, as G. W. Cole & Co., the manufacturers, claim to have orders in hand for all they can produce this season.

—The aggressiveness of the Betts Patent Headlight Company is shown by its invasion of the far West to the end of having an exhibit at the Denver Cycle Show of the same extensiveness as characterized its New-York exhibit.

—Any contrivance which will aid cyclists in truing up their wheels is an acceptable addition to the many serviceable inventions now in use by wheelmen.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Will Be Held on the Shinnecock Hills Links This Year.

WOMENS' TOURNEY AT MORRISTOWN

Officers Were All Re-elected at the Annual Meeting of the United States Golf Association.

The beautiful Shinnecock Hills, near Southampton, L. I., will be the scene next September of the principal golf event in the United States. This will be the amateur and open championship meeting, held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. The decision, which meets with general approval, was made at the annual meeting of the association Saturday night at Delmonico's, at which twenty-four clubs were represented by thirty-three delegates, one club being represented by proxy.

Representatives present were: St. Andrew's Golf Club, John Reid, H. O. Tallmadge; Shinnecock Hills, Gen. Thomas H. Barber, Samuel L. Parrish; Morristown, Ransom H. Thomas, R. H. Williams; Lakewood, Robert B. Kerr, Jasper Lynch; Chicago, H. O. Tallmadge, proxy; Philadelphia Country Club, J. F. MacFadden and L. A. Biddle; Newport Club, Theodore A. Havemeyer; Brookline Country Club, Boston, Quincy A. Shaw, George E. Cabot; Essex County Country Club, Massachusetts, William B. Thomas, J. W. Merrill; Tuxedo Club, Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Alfred Seton, Jr.; Myopia Hunt Club, S. D. Bush.

The allied clubs and their delegates were: Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, George Hunter; Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I., John M. Knapp; Lenox Golf Club, Dr. Frank P. Kinnecutt; Knollwood Country Club, F. A. Waltham; Paterson Golf Club, Henry Rewal; Baltusrol Golf Club, John Farr; Dykes Meadow Club Brooklyn, Daniel Chauncey; Baltimore Golf Club, R. J. White; Fairfield County Club, Greenwich, Conn., J. W. Curtis; Brooklawn Golf Club, Bridgeport, Conn., W. F. Haviland; New-Haven Golf Club, J. M. Twitchell; Oyster Bay Golf Club, John Weeks; New-Brunswick Golf Club, N. T. Parker.

The only associate club not represented was the Meadowbrook Hunt Club of Hempstead, L. I.

President Theodore A. Havemeyer presided, and was pleased to announce the success which had attended the association during the past year, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The former board of officers was entirely re-elected, President, Theodore A. Havemeyer; First Vice President, Lawrence Curtis, Brookline Country Club, Boston; Second Vice President, Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club; Treasurer, Samuel L. Parrish, Shinnecock; Secretary, H. O. Tallmadge, St. Andrew's.

The date of the amateur and open championships was changed from October to a convenient time, between Sept. 1 and 15. The application of the Essex County Country Club of Manchester, Mass., for the championship was withdrawn, and this event was awarded to Morristown. It will be played sometime in October. The deed of gift from Robert Cox, giving the one-thousand-dollar trophy, was read and accepted.

A proposition was presented to play the amateur championships as follows: On the first day all contestants to play thirty-six holes, medal play, the eight best scores to be taken; those to play eighteen holes, match play, when it would leave the finals between two, who should play thirty-six holes, match play. The open championship to be thirty-six holes, medal play, and the women's eighteen holes, match play. No action was taken on this, the matter being left to the Executive Committee.

WILL GO BACK TO THE TANK.

Harvard's Varsity Crew to Leave the Machines for Water.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 9.—Athletics at Harvard have not flourished to any great extent during the last week, owing to the midyear examinations. All the athletic teams will now begin hard work that will have no further intermission. The 'Varsity crew has had a complete rest during the week. The other teams have been doing more or less desultory work. The crew has had another reason than the examinations to prevent it from working. A new system of training is to be tried to-morrow.

Before Mr. Watson began to coach the Harvard crew, it had been customary for the 'Varsity crew to take its preliminary work in a rowing tank, such as that now at Yale. But Mr. Watson thought there was no good in this. Accordingly, he had the tank covered over, and on this platform put some new-style rowing machines. These he tried all last Winter, and when he took the crew on the water, he found that they knew nothing about blade work and watermanship. So this year he has definitely decided to go back to the tank, and to-morrow the crew will paddle in real water for the first time this Winter.

The freshman crew will stick to the machines for a time. The examinations gave the freshmen no rest from training. They are now reduced to four crews. They are a likely, but unskilled, lot. The first two crews, however, are now getting in fair condition. Following are the orders and weights of the first two crews:

FIRST.		SECOND.	
Boardman,	161	Stroke	Sampson, 150
Mills,	185	7	Farley, 152
Thomson,	174	6	Coleman, 175
Perkins,	164	5	Schlesinger, 156
Whitbeck,	164	4	Beckwith, 176
Marriott,	151	3	Simons, 153
McDuffie,	160	2	Coonley, 162
Dibblee,	148	Bow	Davis, 170

BASEBALL AT UNION.

Schedule of Games So Far Arranged for Next Spring.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The prospects for a good baseball season at Union are much brighter than they were two weeks ago. Charles A. Sullivan, '97, who played short stop on last year's team, was elected Captain Wednesday, and the Athletic Board has ratified the election. At the same meeting the Athletic Board, from the three candidates presented by the student body, elected George Williams, '97, scorer. He will be manager next year. Five of last year's team remain—Beattie, '96; Sullivan, '97; Preston, '98; Parsons, '98, and Quinlan, '97, Medical. The whole number registered is twenty-seven, of whom seven are freshmen—Cook, McLean, Steinert, Bradt, Gambee, Hall, and Hegeman. The team will go into light training Monday, and into heavy training in about three weeks, going home for the Easter vacation. It is hoped to take a Southern trip about the middle of April. Manager Anthony has arranged the following schedule: April 24—Hobart, at Geneva; April 25—Cornell, at Ithaca; April 29—Union, at Union; leaving the rear ends long enough to be twisted and welded together with a centre piece, which forms a third leg, placed between them before joining them together. By twisting all three of these legs in a short way the ends to be drilled for lag screws to fasten them firmly to the bench. It is very essential that the support for this fixture be very stiff, to stop any wavering when an untrue wheel is turned in it rapidly, when chalking it to true up. At the outer ends are arranged a row of slots, to fit the sizes of axles generally used, viz., 5-16-inch, ⅜-inch, 7-16-inch, and ½-inch diameter, and the spread of the fork should be the right width for the average hubs.

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Athletics at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9.—W. A. Perrin, '91, has been elected as the Alumni member of the Executive Board of the Students' Association of Rochester University. The object is to create a renewed interest in college athletics among the alumni.

The University Indoor Baseball nine defeated the First Separate Company team on Wednesday evening by a score of 19 to 9.

Rochester was represented at the Syracuse meeting of the State Intercollegiate Athletic Association by Norman G. Van Voorhes, F. L. Lamson, and Henry Martins. Mr. Lamson, as Treasurer, reported a deficit of $306.66, arising from last year's field day in Rochester. The field day this season is scheduled for Syracuse, May 23. The pennant for 1895 was awarded to Syracuse.

COMPANY B WINS.

They Secure the Le Boutillier Trophy at Seventh Regiment Contest.

The competition for the LeBoutillier Trophy, which is an annual event for Seventh Regiment marksmen, took place at the armory Saturday evening. It was the closest match ever held for the trophy, which is a fine piece of bronze, and last night's competition was productive of placingit, for good, in the hands of Company B, as the members won it in 1889, and again in 1895.

Excitement ran high, as Company C, with two wins, one in 1892 and another in 1894, started in and scored 444, then their strongest antagonists, Company B, with two wins, mentioned above, just beat them out with a score of 446. At this point it looked all over, but the report that Company C was piling up a big score put every one on edge, and the suspense was evidently trying on the Company B boys, and a pent-up sigh of relief was given vent to when it was found that Company H scored 445, thereby just splitting the two high scores.

It fell to the lot of E. S. Coy of Company D to lead in the matter of high score, which he accomplished with a count of 69 out of a possible 70.

The conditions of the match were very tryins and consisted of seven shots standing and seven shots prone, each team being limited to eleven minutes time after firing of first shot. This of course required the marksmen's nervous force to be at a high pitch, and from some of the scores shown, some of the boys must have been fearful of exceeding the time limit, but as a rule good judgment was shown.

The following summaries show the individual scores of the three leaders and the standing of all the teams:

COMPANY B INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. O. M. Beach	33	33	66
Private L. P. Weber	30	35	65
Corp. E. P. Sands	31	34	65
Corp. E. P. Fowler	31	33	64
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	33	31	64
Sergt. D. Black	30	33	63
Sergt. L. Sands	27	32	59
Total	215	231	446

COMPANY H INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	34	34	68
Corp. W. Bloomfield	33	32	65
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	30	34	64
Lt. Corp. E. W. Lancaster	30	33	63
Private G. F. Pelham	30	32	62
Corp. R. M. Kallock	29	33	62
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	28	33	61
Total	214	231	445

COMPANY C INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. N. Bavier	33	34	67
Private J. W. Halstead	31	34	65
Private W. H. Hanley	31	34	65
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	30	35	65
Sergt. W. F. Smith	31	33	64
Private A. Balthaser	28	32	60
Private D. C. Meyer	25	33	58
Total	209	235	444

LE BOUTILLIER TROPHY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Company G	203	225	428
Company D	206	216	422
Company C	209	235	444
Company A	210	218	428
Company I	199	222	421
Company K	198	208	406
Company B	215	231	446
F. S. and N. G. S.	200	219	419
Company F	208	226	434
Company E	205	196	401
Company H	214	231	445

TWENTY-THIRD'S TEAM MATCH.

Capt. Coulston's Men Win by Eleven Points—Long-Distance Scores.

At the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Saturday night, there was a special rifle team match, The distance was 200 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. Scores were as follows:

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Capt. George Coulston, staff	32	32	64
Private H. A. Lugrin, Co. B	30	32	62
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B	31	31	62
Sergt. George Ball, Co. F	28	33	61
Corp. W. B. Willard, Co. G	28	32	60
Sergt. W. T. Read, Co. D	25	31	56
Corp. W. A. Stopford, Co. G	26	30	56
Q. M. S. W. M. Summers, Co. B	24	29	53
Private M. C. Hoyt, Co. G	15	25	40
Total	239	275	514

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. R. Findlay, Co. G	31	33	64
Capt. C. D. Napier, staff	28	32	60
Sergt. E. T. Howard, Co. I	28	31	59
Corp. A. C. Anderson, Co. D	28	30	58
Private R. S. Cooke, Co. G	28	28	56
Corp. H. L. Suydam, Co. I	25	30	55
Private F. V. G. Glass, Co. F	23	31	54
Lieut. Russell Hoag, staff	27	27	54
Total	236	267	503

At the expert man target, reduced size, the following men qualified:

Sergt. George Ball, Company F, 9 hits in 10 consecutive shots; Corp. W. B. Willard, Company G, 8 hits in 10 consecutive shots.

In the sharpshooters' match, reduced Creedmoor target, the following qualified:

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. E. V. Howard, Co. I	24	22	46
Capt. C. D. Napier, staff	23	22	45
Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Co. I	24	21	45

SCHOLASTIC RECORDS BROKEN.

Young Athletes Distinguish Themselves in the Barnard Games.

The seventh annual indoor scholastic athletic meeting of Barnard School was held at the Eighth Battalion Armory Saturday afternoon. The games were in every way a success. The programme was a lengthy one, but the interesting feature disappeared when it was announced officially that Barnard School entries should not be considered in the competition for the Challenge Cup offered to the school scoring the largest number of points.

Berkeley School came next to Barnard, with thirteen points, and long before the last event terminated their boys marched out of the building with the prize hoisted aloft.

Some capital performances were witnessed, and more than one indoor scholastic record was broken. In the half-mile run, W. S. Hipple of the Barnard School, clipped several seconds off the existing figures, and the style in which he breasted the tape is a good indication that he will be heard from at a later day. His time of 2:05 emphatically eclipses the former record of 2:14 2-5, made by Irwin Martin in 1894.

The mile record was reduced from 5:04 3-5 to 4:54 2-5 by Bedford, the Barnard crack. But the most notable athletic feature of the meeting was the 60-yard dash for juniors. There were six heats and two semi-finals, and out of these eight attempts the record was beaten six times. The old figures were 0:07 2-5.

The summaries follow:

440-Yard Run, (Scratch.)—Indoor scholastic record, 0:54 1-5, made by C. R. Irwin Martin, 1895—W. S. Hipple, Barnard, first; C. Irwin Martin, Berkeley, second; M. Evans, Oxford, third. The winner led from the crack of the pistol, and beat the record-holder, Martin, by five yards. Time—0:54 3-5.

60-Yard Dash.—R. W. Moore, Barnard, first; D. Harris, Cutter, second; F. Cowperthwait, Wright's, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—D. Armstead, Berkeley, first; W. Wilson, Barnard, second; F. Fybyrica, Brooklyn High, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

60-Yard Hurdle.—A. Beers, first; L. Herrick, second; D. Harris, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-mile Run, (indoor scholastic record, 5:04 3-5).—E. Bedford, Barnard School, first; H. Manuel, Pingry School, second; P. Christensen, Alling's Art School, third. The winner played a waiting game for six laps, after which he gradually forced himself to the front, and, leading for the last three laps, won a well-judged race in 4:54 2-5, beating Gill's record of 5:04 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—W. Wilson, Barnard, first; J. Forney, Adelphi, second; W. Pell, Cutler, third. Time—0:26 4-5. Wilson beat the best indoor scholastic record of 0:28, which was of his own creation a year ago.

220-Yard Dash—Senior.—The race was run in one heat, and R. W. Moore, Barnard, won; E. Goetting, Brooklyn High, was second, and C. Sulzer, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—W. S. Hipple, Barnard, won; E. W. Bedford, Barnard, second; M. Evans, Oxford, third. Time—2:05. Hipple spreadeagled his field and won by about 50 yards. His time of 2:05 now becomes the best indoor scholastic record, supplanting Irwin Mertins' record of 2:14 2-5, made in 1894.

Putting 12-lb Shot.—R. Shippen, Stevens Preparatory, won, distance 37 feet 11¼ inches; F. Taves, Trinity second, distance 35 feet 9¾ inches; G. Bechtel, Columbia Grammar, third, distance 34 feet 4¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—H. Pell, Berkeley, and C. Brown, Columbia Grammar, tied, and Pell won the toss and the prize. The height was 5 feet 9 inches. W. Wenman, Drisler School, was third, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches.

The following is a summary of the points scored by the different schools:

Name.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Total.
Barnard	6	2	0	36
Berkeley	2	1	0	13
Brooklyn High	0	2	1	7
Cutler	1	1	2	5
De La Salle	0	0	0	5
Columbia Grammar	0	1	1	4
Pingry	0	1	1	4
Adelphi	0	1	0	3
Trinity	0	1	0	3
Oxford	0	0	2	2
Allings Art	0	0	1	1
Wight	0	0	1	1

FRENCH BULLDOGS THE FAD.

Several to be Seen at the Westminster Kennel Club Show.

One of the favorite breeds of dogs among those who can afford to keep them for several years have

Auction Sales.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

OIL Paintings

BY CELEBRATED

Foreign and American Artists.

Being without exception the most important sale of fine arts ever held down town.

To be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday, Feb'y 13th and 14th, at 3 o'clock each day, at the

Silo Art Galleries,

43 LIBERTY STREET,

IN PART

The private collection of 49 canvases of a well-known Connoisseur,

BY ORDER OF

JOHN S. DAVENPORT, Attorney, 11 WALL ST.,

TO CLOSE OUT COLLATERAL.

ALSO

The Private Collection of the late

WM. HART, N. A.,

Removed from his Mount Vernon residence, and sold to close his estate,

BY ORDER OF

A. J. McCARTEN, W. W. HART, SAMUEL WHITE, } EXECUTORS.

Also to close the Estate of the late

WM. WOOD,

J. WALTER WOOD, DENNISTOUN WOOD, } EXECUTORS.

Also

By Order of Mrs. H. B. Beecher, Three Examples by

Geo. Inness

and others, formerly the property of the late

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Catalogues mailed on application.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;

or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM,"

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION,

A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, i. e., sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than a dollar per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress in private family; would assist in care of parlors; three years' best city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with baby or child; girl understands dressmaking; alters and makes over; reference. 212 East 28th St., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; references. Ericson, 512 East 148th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Flanagan, 460 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; speaks little English; good city reference. E. S., 203 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A Swedish girl used to work in institutions, wants place in private family as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse. Janitor's bell, 140 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 355 West 21st St. Klikening's bell, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to country. Janitor's bell, 140 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist waiting. Zeidler, 343 East 74th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 804 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Ring Carley bell, 28 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; nothing else. Guillan, 153 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; good city reference. 231 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best city reference from last employer. 817 10th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. 785 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 136 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. 339 West 49th St., Tuttle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as chambermaid, and sewing. Best city reference. 340 East 43d St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; no objection to washing; private family; reference; Protestant. S. B., 821 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. 785 7th Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a North German girl; wishes situation in refined family for chamberwork or take care of children. 519 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERWORK and PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable girl; present employer. 1,600 Lexington Av., between 101st and 102d Sts.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young, refined, well-educated woman as companion and useful attendant to elderly or invalid lady; references. M. N., Box 50, 92 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands creams, soup, entrees, and desserts; best city references. 147 West 60th St.; Donovan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class swedish cook; wages $40. Care of Lingrand, 325 West 44th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook to do days or extras. A. Hauser, 288 7th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class experienced French cook in private family; can take full charge of kitchen; city or country; wages, $50; best city reference. Miss Cool, Tyson Market, corner of 8th Av. and 44th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent, economical German girl; willing and obliging; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 54th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent woman; do plain washing; private family; excellent cooking; soups, pastry; desserts; first-class bread; reference from last employer. C. K., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; one as good family cook; other as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. Best, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook and caterer; all kinds of cooking; can take man's place; best reference; city or country. C. D., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; can do German cooking; city or country; good reference. 409 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a professional German cook; good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; ten years' city reference from her last employer. Cards. C. Farrell, 33 Barrow St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; goes out by the day or week; sleep home; best of city reference. 165 East 32d St., second flat, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; disengaged on account of family closing house. Present employer's, 685 5th Av.; call Monday.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches; French and American cooking; best references. M., care of janitor, 226 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman cook; competent; understands her business; in private family; good city references. H. L., 251 West 52d St., Mrs. Lamothe's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; no objection to washing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—French; age 26; trained with chefs; strictly respectable, economical; no washing. Evatel, 126 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; excellent references; no washing; wages, $25; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good cook and laundress; city or country; five years' city reference. 492 3d Av.

COOK.—By a middle-aged German woman as perfect cook or general housework. Niebrugge, 1,705 1st Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 65th St., 2d bell west.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city references; city or country; wages, $35. Call, Monday, at 227 East 45th St.

COOK.—English; equal to chef; takes full charge kitchen; kitchenmaid required; city references. L. S., 146 West 37th St.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as first-class cook, or would go as housekeeper; best city references. C. M., 85 9th Av.

COOK.—By experienced family cook; no washing; moderate wages; very good references. Advertiser, 50 West 28th St.; Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do plain washing in a private family; city references. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; speaks German and French; as cook; French family preferred. 233 6th St., Birchler's bell.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; private family; no washing; best city reference. K., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; good baker; day or month; good reference. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; no washing and ironing; good references. 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city references. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; personal references. 509 Amsterdam Av.; ring Allen's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young Norwegian woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; good references. 123 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best personal reference. 214 West 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out two or three days; good laundress or do cleaning; willing, obliging. 218 East 38th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman to do day's work or washing. Address, two days, J. Randolp, 217 East 88th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do day's work, all kinds; terms, $1. Call 303 East 39th St., three flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; city reference. Mrs. Schroeder, 451 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; unexcelled cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; the best of references given; supplies latest imported Parisian models without extra charge; $2 to $2.50 per day. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent children's dressmaker; formerly with Felacia; would like a few more customers by day or at home; dancing school dresses a specialty. Mrs. Windsor, 209 West 21st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order, $5 up; evening waists, $2.50; late with Worth, Paris; Redfern, London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; $1.50 per day; cutting and fitting perfectly; tailor-made and evening toilets; latest fashions; neat sewer; reference. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; remodels equal to new; reference; terms, $1.75 a day. Miss Campbell, 240 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Requires work home or by the day; good fitter, remodelling; prices reasonable. 136 West 62d St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish street dresses; latest ripple skirt, with jacket or fancy waist; $5 upward. 233 West 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with "Kate Riely"; street and evening dresses; reference. 134 East 117th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Young French governess and nurse; well educated; willing and obliging; with the best references, in private family. Marie, 130 Clinton Place.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady; Parisian; Protestant; willing to go to Europe; best city reference. Care Mrs. John Blava, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

A RESIDENT, A VISITING GOVERNESS; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Frenchwoman as thoroughly competent working housekeeper in gentleman's apartments, or elderly lady's; first-class references; city or country. Louise, 203 West 41st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman for bachelor apartments, or would take care of gentleman's house, where high-class cooking is required; best reference. Write or call Liddell, 107 4th St., Long Island City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper, middle-aged, to take care of gentleman's flat; also good cook; excellent references. Florist, 65 West 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent housekeeper for two gentlemen in apartment; best references. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent American woman as working housekeeper or wait on invalid. Field, 168 Amsterdam Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant woman; would do the housework of small family; good cook and laundress. A. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Swedish girl as kitchenmaid; good reference. Care of Halgren, 131 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As competent lady's maid or care of growing children in an American family by an intelligent Swiss Protestant of middle age, speaking three languages; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; city references. A. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress or seamstress; good cutter and fitter; can also make children's clothes; best city references. K. H., care of Mrs. Laror, 128 East 109th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city reference. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; having been in France and England; experienced dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; three years' city reference. D. C., 1,162 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; willing; no objection to travel; good seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; first-class city references. Aline, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable French person as lady's maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; first-class city reference. 409 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; German; perfect dressmaker; with reference as lady's maid or dressmaker; by the day in private family. Care of Mrs. Lasslo, 322 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; competent; understands her duties in all branches; willing and obliging; city references. French Maid, 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. B. D., 203 West 41st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; just arrived; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; good references. A. B. Z., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated, quiet, North German as maid in a first-class family; thoroughly competent, reliable; understands dressmaking; fine sewer; traveling and packing; best reference given. T. E. L., 549 11th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; Protestant; willing to assist with light chamberwork; references. 355 West 47th St., Stewart's bell.

MAID.—By an American girl as maid or nurse to growing children; has good knowledge of dressmaking; best reference. K. C., 457 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a young English girl to assist a lady and do plain sewing; good reference. Fredrickson, 229 East 28th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Is thoroughly competent in all her duties; or in any place of trust; city references. M. W., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid; good seamstress; for the country. A. B., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a French maid for growing children; best city reference Louise, 358 West 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS to growing children; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner to go out by the day or take home ladies' or gentlemen's fine washing; can give eight years' best references. 1,389 1st Av., one flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class colored laundress, with best references, wishes family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. C. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an American woman; thoroughly competent; cuffs and collar and family washing; day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J. M., 347 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' best city reference from last employer. A. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take family washing home; by the month or dozen; best city reference. 237 East 55th St., fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman in private family as laundress; best city reference of five years; willing to assist with any other work. 1,685 Lexington Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best of reference. 235 East 28th St., care of Brady.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; no cards. 10 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her laundress. Apply on Monday, 11 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or week; no postals. Mrs. G., 812 3d Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A SITUATION for a good infant's nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend. 18 East 80th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; a Frenchwoman, with 15 years' references from some of the best families in New-York; invaluable for a delicate child or one whose mother can give it little attention. Call at 139 East 34th St., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—By experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth, and also understanding all kinds of bottle food; best city reference from last employer. Call on Monday, 108 West 56th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined first-class North German nurse from Hanover to one or two children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Schussler, 848 3d Av., near 25th St.

NURSE—By a competent person as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; one year's city reference from last place; can be seen Monday. 106 East 52d St.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By experienced child's nurse; nine years' experience; neat sewer; no objection to country; first-class reference from last employer; wages, $20. M. A. W., 207 East 106th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; thoroughly competent; experienced; is good reader; terms moderate; reference. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE and COMPANION.—By a trained nurse for invalid lady or gentleman; useful and obliging; would travel; terms moderate; excellent reference. B. T., 25 East 14th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant as infant's nurse; twenty-five years' experience; four years' reference from last employer. L., Box 329, Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as children's nurse; good home more the object than wages; good reference given. 159 West 33d St., 1 flight up.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced girl to take care of children and do sewing. Call Monday, 44 East 20th St.

NURSE.—By an educated French person as nurse for growing children; good references. E. D., 203 West 41st St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; would assist in waiting; highest New-York City and Newport references from leading families. 397 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wishes more engagements to do sewing, by day, week, or month; does all kinds of family sewing; makes children's clothes; fix over dresses; good recommendation. Moderate, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady to sew in families; understands all kinds sewing, on infant's clothing to carpets and furs; hours, 9 to 5, for $1. W. L. M., Box 7, 25 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Can do all kinds of sewing, and assist in other work; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French seamstress would like a few more engagements by the day; city references. Mrs. L. Tirado, 820 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; first-class seamstress and lady's maid. 209 East 40th St., 1st floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can take butler's place; five years' best city references; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 91 Christopher St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can make all kinds of salads; in a small, private family; city or country; best city references. J. J., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent waitress, or parlormaid and to assist with waiting in a small private family; best personal reference. Present employer, 3 West 45th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; competent; takes butler's place; first-class family. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a girl to do plain washing and help with upstairs work; best city reference. 202 East 44th St.

WASHING—Washing; Swedish hand work; ladies' and gentlemen's; also family washing; 60 to 70 cents dozen. Blucher, 225 East 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

HOUSECLEANING, &c.—By a respectable colored woman to do cleaning, or washing at home. M. W., 242 West 60th St.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Wilh, 129 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MASSAGE.—By a graduate of a training school for massage; will treat ladies at their residence; personal reference. M. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—Given by a Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE, home or out. Mrs. Buckan, 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing; work for moderate salary; refers last employer. Box 175 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a single Swiss man, experienced butler, where second man is kept; best city references. H. E., 248 West 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler; wife as cook; city or country; references. P. T., 109 West 32d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; capable and obliging; town or country; good reference. R. W., care of A. Vernuggi, 138 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as single-handed butler; first-class references; disengaged when suited. No. 985 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Competent French-Swiss; neat; obliging; age, 34; excellent references. Care Mrs. Cook, 140 East 49d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 40; steady, reliable, capable, all-round man; highest reference. A. B., 330 East 14th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class reference; in New-York or outside. M. G., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—With personal references; wages, $50. M. G., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler; experienced; first-class references. F. T., 904 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman as butler in private family. Box Guillon, 153 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City and country. H. R., care Loust, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly first-class French Swiss butler; good valet; understands his duties in every respect; will be disengaged the 16th; family going South. Call at present employer's, between 1 and 3 o'clock, 125 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced Frenchman, in private family; is well up in his duties; also care of silver, glass, and decorations; willing and obliging; city or country; excellent city references. G. A., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Disengaged by the 15th inst., on account of family going abroad; would like position in larger American house as second man and valet; will be recommended by present employer. 50 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; sober and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. C. G., 25 Jackson St., Stapleton, S. I.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself generally useful; good valet; is faithful, willing, and obliging; highly recommended. A. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman in small private family; city or country; best city references. L. Rousset, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober, industrious, neat; tall; well recommended as to ability and good character. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; just disengaged; with second man or single-handed; thoroughly efficient and well recommended. A. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; just out of place; family went to Europe; wishes place for about three months; city or country; very best city references. Julien, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET—MAID.—By young French couple as butler and maid; wife is first-class dressmaker; best Paris and city references. Couple, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly first-class French butler; good valet; no objection to country; good city recommendation. Haval, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; fully competent; has no objection to travel; sober, obliging; first-class city reference. C. J. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman as thorough butler or second man; understands English; first-class references. P., 203 West 41st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Six feet; age, 30; speaks French, German, English; good sailor; best reference. J. H., 131 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—French; understands all branches serving; willing, sober, and honest; best city references. Louis, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—Understands all duties of his position; references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Butler, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Englishman; experienced in all his duties; town or country; best references. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Austrian, with good references, as butler or valet. T. Konrad, care Mrs. Lasslo, 822 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a young single man; aged 32; as butler; city or country; best written and personal references. William, 208 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in a private family; best city reference. 363 7th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; references from hotels and clubs; city and interior; private family; first-class pastry cook and confectioner decorator; wages moderate. C. F., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; married; thoroughly experienced, stylish city driver; 6 feet 11 inches; good appearance; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who can give personal interview; sober, honest, and obliging; city or country. Coachman, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; stylish city driver; good caretaker; strictly honest, sober, and obliging; several years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. P. F., 78th St. and Park Av., Mason's stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business and care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; A1 city driver; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man; disengaged in consequence of gentleman giving up horses, who can be seen. M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—By experienced middle-aged man; city or country; careful driver; keeps horses, carriages, harness, and stable in good order; sober, polite; honest habits; highly recommended by first-class city families. William, 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By English Protestant as first-class coachman; competent and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; six years' first-class personal reference from present employer. Address, letters only, L. D., 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. James, 150 East 31st St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first-class coachman; Protestant; a thoroughly competent, reliable man; excellent driver; has lived with first-class families. E. C., 5 East 39th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver generally useful; best city references; competent. 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has lived with two of the highest families in New-York City; is highly recommended. J. K., 136 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; careful driver; can be highly recommended. Coachman, 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; thoroughly qualified in all duties; best reference, honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotchman; thoroughly experienced in all branches; first-class references; country preferred. A. McA., Care Mr. Nevin, 152 West 56th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, twenty-five years old, as coachman or groom in private family; good, careful driver; has good reference. A. D. Curran, Stable, 6 West 35th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; willing to make himself useful; understands gardening; permanent place desired; best reference. K. P., Box 862 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a Scotchman; best reference from former employers; strictly sober; no objection to country. Coachman, 426 3d Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young married man; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; city or country; willing and obliging; good city reference. Hamilton, 224 East 24th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all duties; long experience; reference, honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. J., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to procure situation for his coachman; best reference; English; age, 32. Call or address Room 34, 111 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young Englishman; age, 22; height, 5 feet 3 inches; good rider and driver; town or country; references. E. W., Box 827 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 30 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; useful if required; highly recommended; country preferred. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Swede as coachman or useful man; city or country; good reference. B., 208 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend in all branches. Present employer's, 685 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By single Swede; understands the care of horses, carriages; careful driver; first-class references. Coachman, 225 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; height 5 feet 10 inches; several years' recommendations; desires city or country place. J. M., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thirteen years' personal reference from best families in city. E. Clark, 112 West 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—First-class; understands his business in every department; is a thoroughly practical man in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables both under glass and out of doors; roses, orchids, graperies, lawns, shrubs, all planting and improving of grounds, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; is honest, sober, and reliable, and can furnish nine years' reference. Address Gardener, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER and EXPERT FLORIST.—At present employed on a Hudson estate; age, 32; German; married; no family; capable undertaking entire charge of a private place; also cows and poultry; best references. Gardener, Box 13, Palisades, N. J.

GARDNER.—By a married man, two children, as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good vegetable grower; take charge gentleman's place; best reference; leaving March 1. Gardener, Harrison P. O., Westchester Co., N. Y.

GARDENER.—English; married; understands growing orchids, ferns, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, graperies, flower and vegetable gardens. Dumper, 119 Tallmadge St., Poughkeepsie.

GARDENER.—Single, age 32, to care for greenhouse; good vegetable grower; all work on a gentleman's private place; efficient and trustworthy; best personal reference. P. M., Box 191 Times.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener with small family; steady position from April 1; best references. M. Bertz, Post Office Box 81, Roslyn, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; one child; take entire charge of private place; has first-class reference. Gardener, Box 8, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By gardener; single; age, 33; understands the business well; care of stock; good milker; good reference. M. C., 314 West 36th St.

GARDENER.—By a middle-aged single German; plain gardening and farming; good milker and driver. Peter Gertel, 87 Washington St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man in a private family; will be found willing and obliging. P. M., 82 West 43d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Single-handed; and valet by a thoroughly competent young man; English; excellent references given. F., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In boarding house, and make himself useful. Charles Demmings, 227 West 30th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class Englishman; thoroughly experienced in traveling; can act as butler if required; well recommended. J. B., 1,026 3d Av.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly English servant. W. D., care Ebertson, 167 West 67th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—In private family or boarding house; or as useful man; Swede; best city reference. R. B., 270 West 23d St.

Miscellaneous.

CAPABLE MAN OF BUSINESS WANTS A position of trust and responsibility, or otherwise, at any reasonable salary; references and bond if required. V. S., Box 150 Times.

COOK.—Frenchman wants situation; make dinner party at home; English Embassy references. Grivot, 906 West 27th St.

DETECTIVE.—Parties desiring the services of shrewd, capable, and experienced private detective, will do well by addressing Charles H. Southworth, 402 East 53d St.

GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE POSITION AS traveling salesman or professional man's assistant; handy with several languages; would follow instructions punctually. Nelson, 91 Bruce St., Newark, N. J.

JANITOR.—By man and wife; English; no children; as janitor, where there is no steam heat; both industrious and temperate. O'Brien, 448 West 27th St.

MAN AND WIFE, NORWEGIAN, STEADY and reliable, willing and obliging, want situation; references. Handy, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE OR USEFUL MAN.—To care for invalid gentleman; useful man in private family; can take care of furnaces; can drive; willing to do anything; hospital or hotel; Protestant; single; sober; present employer. Thomas Hopkins, 125 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By an experienced young man; excellent references; security if required. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good; cheap; private work; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN with experience; desires permanent employment. Progress, Box 300, 2,662 3d Av.

UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR. — From Paris; draperies; curtains; mattresses; moderate price. Boulard Carrelet, 259 7th Av.

WATCHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; thoroughly qualified in all duties; best reference, honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. D., 13 East 27th St.

YOUNG MAN, 28, active, honest, willing, desires position of any kind; could assist shipper, bookkeeper, collector; reference. Crowley, 670 Washington St.

YOUTH, 18, EXPERIENCED COLLECTING and office work, quick and correct at figures, in banking or wholesale house; excellent references. Casey, care of McMullen, 209 East 89th St.

Help Wanted—Females

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Smart tidy girl for chamberwork and waiting; must be good sewer; reference required. Apply after 9 o'clock 120 West 70th St.

WANTED.—Maid and seamstress, to cut and fit dresses; with reference. Alex. Langton, 209 East 42d St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—An experienced and competent steward for a well-known club; only such having unexceptionable reference need apply. Address, stating salary expected, Steward, Box 168 Times.

WANTED—Man and wife; man generally useful; windows, waiting, porches, lawn, &c.; wife as good cook and laundress. Address Box 184 Summit, N. J.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Meaning of the Red Flag.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

A bevy of High School girls was in a car yesterday, when one of them looked out, and spied a red flag on a tree before a residence. She called the attention of the other girls to the flag:

"Oh, look!" she said, "what on earth does that mean?"

The girls looked and began to ruminate.

"Let's see. Isn't a red flag for diphtheria?" said the one with glasses.

"No; scarlet fever," said another.

"Why, I'm quite sure it's smallpox," said the third.

"My! How dreadful! And we came right past there," murmured two of the girls.

"If it was a black flag, I'd know it meant yellow fever, but all I know about red flags is that they mean danger."

"And a white flag means clear, fair weather," put in one, anxious to show her knowledge.

It might have gone on the rest of the way, had not a passenger told the girls a red flag meant an auction. Then they all said:

"Why, of course. How stupid!"

Will Do His Patriotic Part.

From The Washington Star.

"Hiram, I wish you'd of bought a bond or two," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"Wall," was the thoughtful reply, "fur a man that ain't got no bigger chunks of capital ter invest than I happen ter have, I dunno ez I'd be better off ter put my money inter Guv'ment securities."

"I was

JOY OF LIQUOR DEALERS

Mayor Wurster's Course Approved by Brooklyn Saloon Keepers.

ELECTION PROMISES BETRAYED

The "Side Door" to be Used to Help the Republican Party and Defeat a Greater New-York.

EXCISE LAW WILL NOT BE ENFORCED

No Effort Made to Observe It—The Better Element in the City Entirely Ignored.

Mayor Wurster, in stating to the saloon keepers of Brooklyn that he would not enforce the excise law, has pleased them to a greater extent than ever did any of his predecessors.

With former Mayors there was always a possibility that they might in some way be awakened to a sense of their duty and perform it, but Mayor Wurster has told Gov. Morton of the great enjoyment that Brooklynites have experienced because of the non-enforcement of the excise law, and has written himself down as being in favor of allowing them to continue to enjoy the sale of liquor on Sunday, and to become as intoxicated as they please if they will continue to use the side doors of the saloons. He has left no room for hope by law-abiding citizens.

He has antagonized thousands of those who voted for him, but he knows that each one of the disgusted thousands casts but one vote, while the liquor sellers are always counted on to control from twenty to fifty votes apiece.

The liquor sellers in Brooklyn, knowing the immunity that will be granted them under Mayor Wurster, are now opposed to consolidation, as they fear to get within the district over which Mr. Roosevelt and his fellow-Commissioners have control.

Mayor Wurster has, by his latest statement, rallied about him every violator of the excise law in Brooklyn, and with them as his friends, and relying upon their strength at the polls, has deliberately defied the better element in the city, and has given it to understand that he and his party's interests, as he sees them, are to be given greater consideration than is the welfare of the city.

When Mayor Wurster's memorial to Gov. Morton was read by the saloon keepers Saturday they did not fail to express approbation of his words, and those who never close their places at all went to bed knowing that their Sunday harvest would not be interfered with, and their faith was justified, for all did a thriving business yesterday.

"Wurster is a dandy," said a saloon keeper yesterday. "He played the clergymen a nice trick. He knew that the saloon vote was a big thing, and looked at it in the only way that was proper."

It is hardly necessary to state that the saloons were open in Brooklyn yesterday. The saloon keepers believe that Mayor Wurster is willing to permit the side doors to be open on Sunday, and as a result the side doors were open yesterday.

Fulton Street between the bridge and Flatbush Avenue contains many saloons. It is in the First Police Precinct, of which Capt. Miles O'Reilly is in command. Capt. O'Reilly has not changed the order of things since his assignment to the First Precinct. He has allowed the saloons to remain open and has not caused arrests to be made for excise violations.

Police Commissioner Welles said Saturday that the laws would be as strictly enforced yesterday as in the past. As the laws have not been enforced in the past, this meant that the side doors would be allowed to remain open and that the saloon keeper had nothing to fear from the police.

Everywhere in Brooklyn the saloons were open—from Greenpoint to Red Hook, and from Fulton Ferry to Jamaica Bay.

A police official was yesterday asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Do you mean to say that the saloons are not open?"

"Now, look here," came the reply, "when the eye does not see a thing it is good evidence that a thing does not exist. As I have not seen any saloons open, I believe they are closed."

The Brooklyn Prohibition League met at 515 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon. There was a good meeting despite the inclement weather.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk presided. He said the time was fast approaching when a legislative committee, like the Lexow Committee, would come to Brooklyn to investigate the sworn statements of the agents of the league that the saloons were open and that the police were not performing their duty. He read a letter which he had sent to Mayor Wurster. It is as follows:

To His Honor, Mayor Wurster:

We, the representatives of many churches and other organizations in Brooklyn, respectively call your attention to the reports of our watchers which show that the Sunday law which forbids the selling or the exposure for sale of intoxicating liquors is being most flagrantly violated to-day. So is also that most reasonable law which forbids the sale of liquor to children.

You will observe that last Sunday in Brooklyn there were eighty-nine arrests for drunkenness, considerably more than were the arrests for drunkenness in New-York on the same day. Yet New-York has nearly double the population that Brooklyn has, and her many thousands of visitors, a far larger foreign population, and double the number of saloons. Our citizens formerly took pride in this city as a great city of homes and of churches. We pray that you may restore to it speedily, at least on Sunday, its former reputation for quietness and sobriety.

You are reported in one of the New-York papers, we know not how truly, to have said last Sunday that New-York had far more policemen than had Brooklyn in proportion to the number of saloons, and hence that New-York can enforce the Sunday law, but in Brooklyn the fewer police cannot. Do you not in this overlook the facts:

New-York has 3,400 policemen and 9,000 saloons; Brooklyn has 1,600 policemen and 4,500 saloons. The proportion is practically the same. Yet the New-York police last year arrested on the average 150 saloon keepers per Sunday for excise violations, while the Brooklyn police last Sunday did not arest one of the more than 4,000 who were notoriously violating the law.

The Commissioner of the Brooklyn police also is reported to have said that the police of that city are overworked on Sunday. Of the 112 total arrestes last Sunday, 89 (over 80 per cent.) were for drunkenness. It is hence evident that if it had not been for the sale of liquor the police would have had very few arrests to make, and thousands of women and children in Brooklyn would have been far happier.

Permit us to call your attention to the following extracts from the daily press of last Monday:

The New-York Tribune says: "Yesterday [Sunday] New-York's usual thirsty crowd came to Brooklyn early and staid late. The growler went back and forth as usual, for the drinker's Sunday dinner, and also for his frequent libations between meals. There was little or no interference, and children of tender years, sent by their parents, carried pails and pitchers with impunity. It made no difference whether people were coming from church or not. In Fulton Street, near Elm Place, just as a number of church people were going home from service, they encountered the edifying spectacle of two policemen leading a boisterous drunken man, followed by a mob of hooting children."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES also on last Monday reported the saloons in Brooklyn everywhere open as on the preceding day. "Between Flatbush Avenue and the Bridge," it says, "the saloons were open and doing a big business, and last night the streets were full of drunken men and women who were flashily dressed, and who walked the streets without any fear of arrest. In South Brooklyn the saloons were open, and the saloon keepers had a good laugh at the police. They had received orders to keep their saloons very quiet yesterday, but as this was an acknowledgment that it was not essentially necessary to lock the doors, they more deliberately than ever violated the law." Respectfully,

I. K. FUNK,
President of the Prohibition League.
J. F. BURGYES, Secretary.

The reading of this letter was received with applause. Agent John Berry was asked to make a report of what had been seen. He said:

The volunteer agents of the league have the same old report to make. The saloons are still open at the side doors, and liquor is being sold on Sunday. Drunken men were seen reeling along the street, and men, women, and children, many of them with pitchers and pails, were seen entering and leaving side doors. Particular attention was paid to saloons in the First Police Precinct, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, and the following were found open by the agents of the league, who entered several and bought and paid for liquors:

Fulton Street, 281, 360, 427, and 603; Washington Street, corner Johnson, Federal Café; Myrtle Avenue, 25, 28, 37, 47, 90, 93, and 113; Willoughby Street, 3, 22, and 37; Bridge Street, 285, 407, 413. At the latter number I watched fifteen minutes, and saw Officer No. 364 come out. Officer No. 1,252 stood directly opposite. The proprietor of 411 has been arrested a number of times, but has invariably gotten off without punishment, although he has been proved guilty.

Hudson Avenue, 391; Duffield Street, 81. Here a boy of twelve came out with a kettle of beer. Tillery Street, 49, 89, and 115; Jay Street, 387 and 271. In other precincts: Fulton Street, 207, 623, and 627; Hudson Avenue, 316, 317, 318; Myrtle Avenue, 686 and 688; Flushing Avenue, 339; Tompkins Avenue, 247 and 282; Gates Avenue, 551, 557, 491, (next to police station,) 705, Arlington Hall; Bedford Avenue, 1,167 and 1,183; Fulton Street, 1,203 and 343; Pearl Street, 329; Lawrence Street, 155; Fort Greene Place, 133.

James Morton said that the Law Enforcement Society would send a delegation to Mayor Wurster to-day to call his attention to the fact that the Police Commissioner had done nothing to close the saloons.

"In choosing Mayors of Brooklyn," Mr. Morton said, "it is like a lawyer getting a jury. They wanted Mayors who did not seem to know anything, and all these years the people of Brooklyn have not been able to teach anything to any of the Mayors. Now that the fight is on, either the Mayor or the people must be sacrificed."

The Rev. F. B. Russell of the Law Enforcement Society said that he had had a talk with Excise Commissioner Gascoine, and that Mr. Gascoine said that the reason the law was not enforced was because if the police closed the saloons it would cost the city a large amount in litigation.

The following arrests were made between midnight Saturday and 6 o'clock yesterday evening in Brooklyn for intoxication:

Precinct.	No.	Precinct.	No.
1	8	16	1
2	6	17	0
3	5	18	3
4	0	19	1
5	4	20	1
6	1	21	1
7	4	22	0
8	1	23	0
8a	0	24	0
10	0	25	0
11	11	26	0
12	0	17 sub.	0
13	2	24 sub.	0
14	0	25 sub.	0
15	4		
Total			52

The police returns contain the above record. They are attested by the Police Captains who have signed the reports, and yet the police say the saloons have not been open since Saturday midnight.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A close friend of the Belmonts recently resented the insinuation that Oliver H. P. Belmont's two brothers, Perry and August, have not been loyal to him since his marital venture with the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, and is authority for the true story of the breaking off of relations. It appears that Perry and August Belmont very naturally desired their brother to induce his wife to give up the alimony from her former husband, which is in the form of a yearly allowance. The expression of this wish on their part has given great offense to the Oliver Belmonts. When society noted the fact that the elder brothers were not among the guests at the wedding, it naturally inferred that they looked with no great favor on the match. But it is stated that they had no serious objection, other than the one named.

—The marriage of Howard Brockway of New-York and Miss Anabel Boise, daughter of O. B. Boise, and cousin of the Baroness von Lüttwitz of Berlin, will take place on Saturday, Feb. 15, at the residence of Miss Boise's aunt, Mrs. C. C. Curtiss, at Lakewood, N. J.

—Mrs. William Pollock of 182 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon on Feb. 20.

—The marriage of Miss Anna Louise Baker, daughter of the late Edmund Stanford Baker, to Edmund Saxton Schenck, will take place at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, Feb. 12, in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Miss Baker will be given away by her brother, William Philips Baker. Her bridesmaids will be Miss Cora Van Norden, Miss Helen Bronson, Miss Helen Dodd, and Miss Isabelle Kopper. Mr. Schenck's best man will be Charles M. Kamp of Brooklyn. The ushers will be Irving C. Gaylord, Philip W. Kopper, Jr., and Louis C. Dodd of this city; Howard McWilliams, Harry V. Youngman, and William H. Boocock of Brooklyn.

—The marriage of Miss Sadie Barnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Barnett of 785 Madison Avenue, will take place at Sherry's on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler officiating. There will be six bridesmaids and six ushers. The bridesmaids will be attired in white satin and carry shower bouquets of pink roses. The bride's dress is of rich, heavy, ivory satin, profusely trimmed with point lace.

—The most interesting event of to-morrow is the "subscription concert and tea in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery," in Prospect Place, of which Mrs. Gustav Kissel is President, and which will be held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall at 4 o'clock.

—The musical club originated by Mr. Bayard Clarke and Miss Alletta Clarke meets at the house of Miss Riker, 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock Friday afternoon of this week.

—Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 522 Fifth Avenue has recalled her invitations for a reception on Feb. 14 in consequence of the death of Mr. Hyde's father.

—Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey of 77 Madison Avenue, will continue her Thursday "at homes" with music during this month, and within a few days she will entertain the Euchre Club, in which Mrs. Richard Starr Dana is the prime mover.

—Miss Katherine Forrest of Philadelphia will give selections from the poets in the ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel next Friday morning at 11:30.

—In one of the private drawing rooms at the Hotel Waldorf, at noon to-day, will take place the marriage of Miss Katherine Taylor Phillips to Samuel Ludlow Thomas. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Downing, and the bride will be given away by her father, Charles E. Phillips. Samuel Cushing will be the best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Maud Phillips, a sister of the bride. The ushers will be William L. Sexton and Robert Westcott. The parlor, where the marrige takes place, is to be handsomely decorated with white and pink roses and palms. The bride will wear a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. The veil of tulle will be fastened to the hair with a bunch of orange blossoms.

—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze will give a dinner party to-morrow night at their residence, 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, and a second dinner on Thursday night of this week. On the latter occasion their guests will accompany them afterward to the last Assembly Ball.

—The second of the series of four Saturday morning talks, which are being given at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, will take place on Feb. 15, when Prof. Appleton P. Lyon will discuss "The Proofs of the Evolution of Hypothesis."

PATRIARCH.

EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN

Inaugurated Yesterday by William A. Sunday, the Ball Player.

The Union Evangelistic movement that the pastors of the upper section of Brooklyn have been preparing for, was started yesterday. William A. Sunday, the converted baseball player, had charge of the work. He came directly from Sigourney, Iowa. He began his evangelistic work in the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Howard Avenue and McDonough Street, in the morning.

He was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Baker, the blind singers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sunday conducted services at the young people's meeting in Grace Baptist Church, Bainbridge Street, near Saratoga Avenue, in the afternoon, and in the evening he presided at services held in the Bethesda Mission, a branch of the Central Congregational Church.

SAGINAW WAS IN DANGER

The Clyde Liner's Heroic Fight with the Hurricane.

STEERING GEAR BROKEN BY WAVES

Steamship for a Time at the Mercy of Wind and Waves — Cabin Flooded and Boats Smashed —Engineer Hurt.

Every vessel which reaches port these days brings a story of peril at sea—a tale of struggle with the elements during the time the Atlantic was heaving to the lashings of that raving-mad storm, whose extraordinary violence, as it whistled through this city, was felt to be laden with disaster to the world afloat. An unusually large number of disasters have not been chronicled so far, but there is an unusually large number of ships whose fortunes during that riot of the elements have yet to be learned.

The Clyde Line steamship Saginaw made her way into port yesterday to tell how narrowly she escaped being swamped by terrific seas. Her voyage was fine up to Hatteras, but off that abode of storms she caught the hurricane. The wind came from the southwest, blowing a moderate gale to open the proceedings, but quickly developed into a hurricane.

That was on the forenoon of Feb. 5. The seas grew wilder, and before midday the steamship was hid in a smother of foam, with waves bursting over her decks and flinging their spray over funnel and masts.

The ship was hove to under steam, and a bit of storm canvas. For an hour or so she kept her head to the savage blast, the sickening chasms and towering surges, and then there was a jolt and a snap, and the ship, with broken steering gear, swung helpless into the trough of the sea. Her trials began then in earnest, and so did the tribulations of the passengers and crew.

The waves tumbled over her so fast that it was feared she would founder outright. The cabin doors were smashed in, and the cabin was flooded. The eight saloon passengers on board thought they and the ship were doomed. The officers were unable to reassure them, for they realized that the vessel was in dire peril.

One big wave came foaming over the side, drowning the midship section and wrecking one of the lifeboats. Another mighty billow came crashing over the side a few minutes later, and two more of the boats were in splinters. Long strips of railing were torn from their fastenings, hatches were broken, and water poured into the engine room and hold.

The second officer's room was made an utter wreck by the invading flood, and Engineer Ashmore, who was at his post in the engine room, was so badly cut about the head that he was incapacitated for further duty, and was helped to his room.

The deck officers and seamen were meanwhile doing all they could to save the ship. The officer ordered oil bags to be put over the bow, but the compartment where they were kept had been rendered inaccessible.

A dozen men were struggling to "yoke the kicking tiller head," but their work was made dangerous, as well as difficult, and more than once they came near being swept overboard. They got the break repaired finally, and the ship was brought to the wind again, and there she lay until the storm expended its fury.

The vessel reached Quarantine shortly after noon yesterday. After landing her passengers at Pier 15 East River, she proceeded to Williamsburg and anchored in the stream off Havemeyer's sugar refinery. She is from San Domingan ports via Turk's Island, sailing from the latter place Feb. 2.

The little American schooner Nathan F. Cobb had an exciting experience off Barnegat. She is from Demerara with sugar to order. The gale found her Feb. 6 close under the Jersey coast. Its force was so terrific that Capt. Benner crept as close under the lee of the land as he could get and anchored in three fathoms of water. The wind was blowing off shore. Owing to her position the schooner rode it out with no danger. Suddenly it shifted its direction.

The schooner, which had been tugging at her anchor, slackened her cable, and was swinging inshore to drag on the anchor from the opposite direction, when Capt. Benner, acting with the promptness of a veteran seaman, slipped his cable, and setting such sail as he dared, made the schooner "claw" her way to open waters, leaving behind her anchor and seventy-five fathoms of chain.

VARIETY IN THIS STORM.

Snow, Hail, Rain, and Wind, but No Damage Reported.

The storm predicted by the Weather Bureau passed over New-York ahead of time. The first snow of Saturday night was soon melted by rain, but later the snow made another effort, and several inches fell. There was considerable wind accompanying the later snow, but not enough to be called a hurricane. There was a severe hailstorm before daylight. Then came another snowstorm, followed by a fine, driving rain.

This storm was a small edition of the hurricane of last week. It followed almost the same track and had many things in common with its greater predecessor.

The hurricane, which started in Texas, had not gone far along the Gulf coast before yesterday's storm began to gather. An area of low pressure was noticed in the region of Galveston. The storm moved very slowly for a time, and it did not develop appreciable strength until, after three days' traveling, it reached Florida.

The storm proceeded rapidly up the coast. Its centre passed over New-York shortly after noon and went northeast. Up to that time the city had been subjected to high northeast winds. The direction changed at 12:30, and the city was swept by very high northwest winds.

The bay and river were troubled with a dense fog during the early part of the day. Ferryboats and tugs were compelled to proceed slowly and to keep their whistles going.

The force of the wind was felt on the New-Jersey coast. At Long Branch, in the morning, a gale of between forty and sixty miles an hour was blowing. At other places along the coast the wind was dangerous.

The Weather Bureau set storm signals Saturday night, and yesterday they were set all along the coast. Even the Canadian observer was notified, as the storm seemed to be pointing in the direction of Halifax.

The Weather Bureau was surprised at the low pressure in New-York. The barometer registered 29.32 at 1 P. M., almost as low as during the hurricane. This low pressure was noticed along the whole track of the storm.

The snow extended from Detroit along the lower lakes to Oswego yesterday morning. It was also snowing at Albany, Boston, and Portland.

The weather officials are now watching two areas of low pressure which give promise of more storms. One is in the West, in the area which usually brews the cold waves, and the other is in the region of the Florida keys.

It is expected a very cold period will come during this week. High westerly winds are predicted for a few days by Observer Dunn.

SCHOONER ASHORE AT GREENPORT.

The Henry J. Scudder Foundered and Abandoned by the Crew.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 9.—The schooner Henry J. Scudder, Capt. Napoleon Raynor, was driven ashore at 8 o'clock last night and foundered west of Plum Island Light, near the spindle danger signal, and on the outer entrance to Plum Gut. The Scudder was bound from Perth Amboy, with 125 tons of coal, for New-London, having also on board a boiler and engine for Greenport.

It was the intention of Capt. Raynor to reach Greenport last night, but when Plum Gut was reached the wind was blowing too light to attempt a passage through the dangerous Gut. An anchor was put out, but the fierce tideway swept the schooner swiftly toward the dreaded rocks, and in the darkness, with no light on the western side of the Gut for a guide, she struck directly on the ledge.

The Captain and crew worked desperately to heave the doomed ship off her dangerous bed, but the wind commenced to blow a small gale. A few heavy bumps on the reef soon smashed a hole in the Scudder's bottom. Amid the blinding snow and increasing gale, the boat soon foundered.

Capt. Raynor and his crew of three men managed to launch the yawl and battle their way to the Orient shore, a short distance away. They came by wagon to Greenport.

The Scudder was owned by Charles T. Hartley of Greenport. She went ashore five weeks ago near North Sea, west of New-Suffolk, and her owner spent $500 in getting her off. Mr. Hartley has telegraphed to Capt. Thomas Scott, the New-London wrecker, to try to raise the schooner to-morrow. It is considered an almost hopeless task to save her or the cargo.

LAMINGTON'S POSITION UNCHANGED.

Wrecking Companies Disputing as to Which Shall Save Her.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 9.—The steamer Lamington remains in about the same position as yesterday. No one has been able to go aboard to-day, on account of the heavy sea running.

There is a dispute between the Merritt and Luckenbach Wrecking Companies as to which shall make the attempt to save the vessel, each claiming to have a contract to do the work. The Luckenbachs claim to have an agreement with Capt. Duff. The Merritts have charge of the crew taken from the Lamington. They will be sent to New-York to-morrow.

The pony rescued by means of the breeches buoy yesterday was brought to the mainland to-day, and will be shipped to the owner, José Aymar, Hotel Cambridge, New-York.

The crews of the Lamington and wrecking tugs attended church to-day.

MAY FORM A NEW ORGANIZANION

Anti-Platt Committee of Twenty-five to Consider To-night the State Committee's Action.

The Committee of Twenty-five of the anti-Platt Committee of Five Hundred will meet to-night in the Windsor Hotel to decide what action it will recommend to the main committee as a reply to the Republican State Committee's resolution in referring the protest handed in against the fraudulent enrollment to Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Some of the members of the Committee of Twenty-five are in favor of radical measures, and want to send a contesting delegation to the St. Louis Republican National Convention after forming a new organization. Others think that no precipitate decision should be made.

Cornelius N. Bliss said last night: "No definite action has been determined upon, and none can be until the Committee of Twenty-five has considered the course of the State Committee in declining to act upon the memorial presented to them yesterday.

"I am inclined to believe that decent Republicans will decline to accept the decision of the State Committee, and that the next step recommended by the Committee of Twenty-five will be an appeal to the court of final resort—that is, the people. Responsibility for results must rest with the State Committee and the men who control its members."

Gen. Samuel Thomas, formerly Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and one of Mr. Brookfield's most intimate friends, said:

"I do not pretend to say what our Committee of Twenty-five will do, but it ought to precipitate what has been impending for so long—a revolt, out and out, of the decent members of the party against the machine which is now in control. Long ago I gave up all hope of an honorable reconciliation between the two elements of the party. If I had had my way, the split would have come long ago. All attempts at settling the differences amicably within the limits of the party have failed."

Paul D. Cravath said: "The decisive action of the State Committee yesterday brings the Republicans of this city to an acute crisis. Nobody can truthfully charge the Committee of Twenty-five with neglecting any effort to secure relief within the existing organizations.

"The dishonest methods of the present organization in this city will inevitably lead the party to disgraceful defeat, unless there is a concerted and prompt rising of the honest element of the party. We should not be daunted by the fear of being regarded as 'bolters.' Thank God, the Lauterbach organization is not the Republican Party, and the surest way to get into the real Republican Party is to get out of that organization. We can learn a timely lesson from the history of the Democratic Party in this State. For many years their cry has been that Tammany Hall is the Democratic Party in New-York City, and by deserting it a Democrat would desert his party. The ruin which this policy brought upon the Democratic Party is still fresh in our memory."

RAN SHOUTING INTO THE PARK

A Mysterious Insane Man Taken from Madison Square to the Bellevue Alcoholic Ward.

The tenants of 36 East Twenty-third Street have been annoyed by the vagaries of a young man who lodged with Mrs. E. C. True, in the rear portion on the fourth floor. When the tenants grumbled, Mrs. True told them the young man was ill, but if he did any damage he was well able to pay for it.

He was very noisy Saturday afternoon, and late that night two physicians were called in to attend him. He had taken fifteen grains of opium, and only stringent methods saved his life.

The doctors walked him up and down the hallway for more than twelve hours, to the discomfiture of the other tenants. The physicians then pronounced him out of danger and put him to bed.

He ran out of the house into Madison Square last evening, shouting, and apparently insane. Mrs. True followed him, calling for the police. Park Policeman King responded, and she told him the man was insane, and would do some one injury unless stopped. King caught the man after a short chase, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The man gave his name as John Wilson and his home as 36 East Twenty-third Street. Then he changed his mind and asserted that he was Edmund Thurber of 51 East Twenty-sixth Street, his occupation "a gentleman," and his age forty years. Mrs. True accompanied him to the hospital and kissed him good-bye as the attendants took him to the alcoholic ward.

His private physician, who would not give his name, called at the hospital later in the evening and had a conference with the house surgeon, when "Mr. Wilson-Thurber's" disease was diagnosed as hysteria.

At the Twenty-third Street house Mrs. True denied that she knew the man, or that she had been to the hospital to see him.

Among the man's effects when searched were found a bank and check book on the Union Square Bank showing a considerable deposit in the name of Edmund G. Thurber, $35 in gold, a gold watch and chain, gold sleeve buttons, and studs. He is a fine-looking man, about six feet in height, with curly black hair and mustache.

WHY MR. MORTON SHOULD BE PRESIDENT

Ex-Senator Warner Miller's Reasons for Supporting Him.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, speaking of Gov. Morton's candidacy yesterday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, among other remarks, said:

"There are many reasons why Mr. Morton would be a desirable candidate for the Presidency. We have become the largest manufacturing nation in the world. Every possible variety of industry exists here, and the success of all these industries depends upon a wise and stable administration of public affairs.

"Mr. Morton is known to be a protectionist, and in favor of maintaining such a tariff as will enable our industries to thrive in competition with those of Europe, where a much less rate of wages is paid, thereby maintaining the present high rate of wages to American labor. He believes also in the protection of our agricultural interests—in short, every interest we have.

"Mr. Morton has been a business man, interested in many various enterprises all his life, and comprehends fully our needs in that direction. His service as Minister to France under the Administrations of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur have given him a training in diplomacy which will be of the very greatest benefit if he were called to the office of President.

"Mr. Morton's services as Governor of the great State of New-York have proved that he is a most excellent executive officer. While having his own opinion upon all questions, he has at the same time shown a readiness to listen to counsel, and even to seek it, which are very important factors in the success of an executive officer having large discretionary powers.

"The people of the State generally, without regard to party, have approved his course as Governor, and they necessarily reason therefrom that as Chief Magistrate of the nation he would be equally wise and [illegible]"

BURIED TREASURE NEAR NEW-YORK

Spanish Captain Paymaster Who Deserted and Brought Army Funds to This City to Aid a Rebellion.

A romantic story, in which a Spanish officer and 860,000f. excite interest, has come to light through efforts that have been made to regain the money by P. J. Holloran, who keps the Reunion Hotel at 10 West Street.

Mr. Holloran, the stepson of Mr. Bullino, who, until his death in September, 1894, kept the Reunion Hotel, became possessed of the story by a letter that was sent to his stepfather in December, 1895, which, Mr. Bullino being dead, Holloran opened and replied to.

The writer of the letters and sender of the documents which tell the story Mr. Holloran remembers quite well to have seen when he was here at the hotel, and has so much faith in the story of the buried treasure that Juan de Servantes has written about that he has dug his hotel cellar up in his efforts to discover the banknotes for $172,000 which he believes Servantes buried.

By the letters and documents that Servantes has sent to Holloran it appears that Servantes, while Captain Paymaster in the Spanish Army, belonged to a secret organization having for its purpose the overthrow of the Spanish Government; that Servantes, while possessing 440,000f. for use in the army, was commanded by his orders to come to this country to buy arms, and was ordered to bring the 440,000f., and 420,000f. that were given him for that purpose, here.

Servantes obeyed, deserted from the army, and came to the hotel in West Street. While here, Holloran says, Servantes never left the hotel in the daytime, and always slept with revolvers under his pillow.

While Servantes was here awaiting further orders, he learned that the plot was discovered, and all his companions were arrested. Soon after came a dispatch, saying his little daughter was seriously ill at Malaga, and he determined to go to her.

He feared to deposit his money in a bank, knowing the Spanish Government might arrest him, and learn where it was. Therefore, he says he converted the francs into $172,000 in American bank notes, put them in an iron box, and buried them in a secure place in the suburbs of New-York. He made a drawing of the hiding place, put it in a secret part of a cloak, and set out for Malaga. He was arrested there, and condemned to fifteen years' detention in Cuba.

The second letter was written, Jan. 11, 1896, from Barcelona, where Servantes was being detained. He said he had given the bag to his little girl, without letting her know of the drawing. The letter implored the receiver to take his daughter from Spain to New-York, secure possession of the drawing, take the money, and make her future secure.

The care for the precautions taken lay in the anxiety of the Spanish authorities to discover where the money had been hidden. They had made a search, but were unsuccessful.

The writer implored his friend to remain true, and offered to show how the latter could go to Spain and carry out the plan without exciting suspicion.

Servantes's incarceration is shown by documents signed by the keeper of the prison where he is at present, and his child is vouched for by the head of the school in which she now is.

If Halloran finds the money, one-half of it is to be his, and the balance is to be placed in safe keeping for Servantes's daughter.

LOSSES BY FLOOD AT PATERSON

Suffering in the Suburbs—Damage to Bridges $30,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Although the water in the Passaic is going down, there is still considerable danger. Reports of serious damage are coming in from the farming districts back of this city. There is much suffering there. Provisions have given out, and only a scanty supply can be sent. In the brickyard section of Singac the bakers and grocers have as yet been unable to make deliveries. Consequently, the only food brought to the residents of the place was by a few venturesome men, who braved the high water, and came to this city to secure supplies, only a limited amount of which could be transferred by them.

It is estimated that it will cost Passaic County at least $30,000 to repair the damage done to bridges by the flood.

It was discovered this afternoon that one of the abutments of the Lincoln Bridge, in this city, had been weakened. The Freeholders at once ordered the bridge closed, except to foot passengers and light carriages.

William Gilmore, ten years old, while playing with a number of other boys at the raceway at Van Houten Street this afternoon, fell in. He was carried along by the surf tide into the Passaic River, and was drowned.

RAFFLED WITH A STOLEN WATCH

Round-Up of East Side Notorieties by Oak Street Police.

Philip Reardon of 3 Batavia Street, Jerry Meyer, alias "Chuck" Connors, of 5 Batavia Street; George E. Leary, alias "Red" Leary, of 43 Market Street; Arthur Hassett of 12 Batavia Street, Michael Walsh, a deckhand on the tug America, and Jerry Leary, a brother of George, of 3 Monroe Street, were locked up in the Oak Street Station last night, charged with robbery, burglary, and receiving stolen goods.

The arrests are the culmination of a raffle for a "solid silver watch," which was arranged to be held at 1 James Slip Saturday night. Hassett and George Leary were detailed to provide the watch, and for this purpose visited the jewelry store of Herman Segal at 8 New-Chambers Street Saturday morning. While one distracted the attention of the jeweler, the other grabbed a watch and both escaped. Segal had a tray of forty-four gold rings stolen early yesterday morning also, the thief breaking in the window. Some of the rings were found on Hassett when he was arrested. Jerry Leary won the watch at the raffle. All of the men bear bad reputations. They were all interested in the raffle.

TRIBUTE TO ALFRED E. ANDRE

Services in His Memory Held at the French Protestant Church.

Memorial service was held yesterday in the French Evangelical Church, 126 West Sixtieth Street, in honor of the late Alfred E. André, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Regent of the Bank of France, who recently died in Paris.

Mr. André was a leader in the French Protestant Church, and at the time of his death was President of the French National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among the many things he did to build up the association in France was the gift of $70,000 toward the erection of a building in Paris.

Speeches eulogistic of the great life services of Mr. André were made by Franklin Gaylord, late Secretary of the Paris Association; E. Bruwaert, Consul General of France; Morris K. Jesup, James Stokes, the Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, and the Rev. R. Favre of Belgium. Resolutions of condolence were passed and cabled to Mrs. A. André, widow of the deceased, in Paris.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Solomon May of 2,282 First Avenue was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on the charge of stealing $30 from Abraham Oliman of 102 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and held in $1,000 bail for examination. Oliman says that on Dec. 13 last he gave May $30 and instructed him to deposit the money in the Seaman's Savings Bank. The money was not deposited, and May disappeared. He returned home Saturday night last and was arrested.

—The Socialist-Labor Party yesterday sent delegates to represent it at District No. 1 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is in meeting at 64 East Fourth Street. That body was formerly the Central Labor Federation, and the Socialist-Labor Party, that was represented there, was compelled to withdraw, as several unions objected to having trades unionism directly connected with Socialistic politics. The delegates sent yesterday were admitted and given seats in the alliance.

Solomon Buldenback of 38 Forsyth Street forced an entrance into the apartments of Louis Scherelz, on the second floor of 115 Chrystie Street, Saturday night, and was leaving with clothing and jewelry valued at $100 when Scherelz returned and caught him. He handed the burglar over to a policeman. In Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Flammer remanded the man, as he is said to be wanted on other charges.

—William Butler of 258 West Thirty-sixth Street was held in $500 bail for trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of robbery. While William McGuire, a peddler, had gone into a house on Hudson Street, leaving his horse and wagon outside, Butler jumped in and drove away. McGuire pursued and caught him.

—A series of special noonday meetings will be held daily in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, during February and March. The meetings will last from 12:15 to 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will preside to-day.

—Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold an informal reception at the armory, Boulevard and Sixty-seventh Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Brooklyn.

—John P. Tracy, forty-one years old, of 1,681 Third Avenue, New-York, was arrested yesterday while in the act of robbing the poor box in St. Barbara's Roman Catholic Church, at 138 Bleecker Street. The box has been robbed several times, and the rector, the Rev. Isidore Wunsch, had an electric bell put upon it. When the bell rang, the priest ran to the church and caught Tracy in the act. He was handed over to a policeman.

—Prof. Charles Morlock of 4 Stuyvesant Avenue, a musician, notified the police that while sleeping in the rear of the saloon, at 1,573 Broadway, early yesterday morning, his violin and music, valued at $750, had been stolen. A detective was put on the case, and he located the instrument in the house of Christian Dreyer, at 103 Saratoga Avenue. Dreyer said he took the instrument to keep it

Monday
February 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

PREYING ON THE MILLERS

They Preferred to Settle Rather Than to Fight.

HOW MONEY WAS FORCED FROM THEM

Experience of an Old Man in the Pennsylvania Mountains—Nature of the Claims Made on the Brua Patent.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 9.—About two months ago an old man living up in the heart of the Pennsylvania mountains, in Huntingdon County, received a call from a local lawyer, who represented himself to be the representative of the Keiper Brothers of this city, the assignees of the Brua patent milling process. The experiences of this old man will, as clearly as any other way, exploit the methods which have been in vogue by these Keipers ever since they began levying tribute upon the small millers of this State and New-York. The lawyer told the old gentleman that his clients, the Keipers, demanded the sum of $100 from him for his infringement of the Brua patent. The old man protested that he could not afford to pay any such sum; that he was not infringing any patent, but that he did not want to enter into a long and expensive law suit. This was just the condition of mind the Keipers like to have a miller in—to get him where he will feel it better to settle than to fight.

The old man demurred somewhat, however, and the lawyer left. Down here in Lancaster the old gentleman has a son-in-law, a bright young lawyer, who is just beginning his legal career. He wrote to this son-in-law, putting the case before him, and inclosing a check for $100, to be paid over to the Keipers if the young man should think it best to do so, to be returned if there was some reasonable show of not being compelled to pay it. The old gentleman runs a small mill up in the mountains, the total output of which is probably under 150 barrels of flour a day, and the wringing of this $100 out of him was an act of supremest cruelty, under all the circumstances.

Inadvertently, and, as it turned out, unfortunately for him, the old gentleman mentioned to the lawyer in his hamlet that he had sent the check, conditionally, to his son-in-law. The next mail conveyed this information from the lawyer, of course, to the Keipers, and the ink was not well dry before H. B. Keiper, the leading spirit in the firm, was hot after that check. He called at the office of the young lawyer, made a formal demand for the check, but was met by a refusal to give it up. He returned with a mass of apparently unanswerable legal documents, including the transcript of the testimony and full court proceedings in the Miller case, already mentioned in THE TIMES, which was presented to show the young lawyer that the long-drawn-out case had been decided in their (the Keipers) favor, so that it would be useless for the old gentleman to contest the matter. It was indicated to the young lawyer that the courts had passed upon the case and that a decree had been entered in the court of last resort affirming the validity of the patent.

The clever manner in which the truth was half told and half concealed was sufficient to convince the young man that there was considerable doubt about the success of a defense on the part of his father-in-law, and so he, too, fell in with the many who have been bled, and gave up the check. It was plain to him that, if there had been a settlement of the suit as represented to him, it would be folly for his father-in-law to stand out about it when he could settle the whole matter by paying the sum of $100.

That check was worse than thrown away. It was filched from this young man and the old gentleman, or, to use a better and more exact, though perhaps inelegant, word, it was bunkoed out of them. There having been no such decision; the Keipers having settled for nothing with the large and powerful milling corporations of the country; the decree in the courts being merely a consent decree, which in no way passed upon the validity of the patent, and there being an overwhelming mass of testimony at hand to overthrow the patent if only some trial could be had where the case could be fought to a finish—all this made the surrender of this hundred-dollar check all the more deplorable. And yet all over this State this same kind of business has been going on, would be going on to-day, had not the publicity which has been given to the acts of the Keipers shown how flimsy are their claims. And yet to-day, if there is a small miller in an up-country mountain town or hamlet who has not learned the facts in the case, and who can be reached by the Keipers before this publication reaches him, he will be bled for any sum he will put up, be it $5 or $500.

It is singular that the lawyers of the State will consent to assist the Keipers in this business. Or, to put it fairer, it is to be deplored that there are so many lawyers who have not kept themselves more fully informed and have allowed themselves to attempt the pulling of the Keiper chestnuts. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has seen a number of letters sent out by these lawyers from different parts of this State and New-York, all written on the same kind of paper, all by the same typewriter or mimeograph, and all having the same tenor. The date, even, and the name of the town from which the letter was sent would be written in the same type, showing that they were all prepared by wholesale and sent to the lawyers, who, on accepting the case, would merely affix their signatures and mail the document to such millers as would be apt to come down. Here is a sample letter, and it will be seen how cleverly it is worded:

SOMERSET, Penn., Oct. 12, 1895.

Dear Sir: You are no doubt aware from publication in numerous journals, that the long, tedious, and expensive contest as to the validity of the patent granted to Samuel M. Brua for a process of manufacturing flour, carried on in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Circuit Court of Appeals, has resulted in a reversal of the decree of the court below, and the entry of a decree in the Court of Appeals sustaining the validity of the patent, by consent of the defendant.

A brief statement of the history and present status of the case can be seen at our office. We are instructed by our clients, H. B. and L. B. Keiper, assignees of Samuel W. Brua—that is, if you desire to avoid further and unnecessary litigation—to grant a license and release your mill for a nominal sum ($100) if paid or settled within ten days from the above date. Would be pleased to hear from you promptly as to your disposition in this matter; otherwise, action will be taken to enforce collection of full damages. Truly yours, KOONTZ & OGLE.

This letter is not given in any way to call into question the honesty or sincerity of the Messrs. Koontz & Ogle, but to show the manner in which this part of the business has been transacted. This is merely a sample of the many letters which have been sent out, many of them to reap well for the Keipers. Here is one more letter of a different type, though having the same spirit; it is signed by Frank Kohler:

Dear Sir: Allow me to advise you that I have been retained by the assignees and owners of the Brua milling patent. You have, no doubt, learned through publications in numerous journals that the long, tedious, and expensive contest as to the validity of the patent granted to Samuel M. Brua for a process of manufacturing flour, commenced and carried on in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Third District, has resulted in a reversal of the decree below, and the entry of a decree in the Court of Appeals (the court of last resort) sustaining the validity of the patent and of our clients' claims, in all of which the defendants have acquiesced, and final settlement made in all pending cases. I am instructed by my clients to say that they are disposed to avoid further litigation, and have, therefore, concluded to afford infringers an opportunity to settle upon a reasonable basis for past damages, and secure a license for using their patent upon terms that will be just and reasonable to all concerned.

I wish to hear from you promptly as to your disposition in this matter. Otherwise action will be taken to enforce collection of full damages. I will thank you for a prompt response.

It will be seen that in this last letter, as well as in the first given, the reader is led to believe that there had been a settlement of the case at bar in favor of the Brua patent, when no such settlement was ever made. There was a settlement, as noted before in THE TIMES, by which the Keipers, after they had fought the Miller suit as far as they dared, effected a compromise by which, if the defendant would admit the validity of the patent, they, the Keipers, would pay to the defendant and those who had been associated to help defend him, the sum of $5,000. This sum, in cash and notes, was, in fact, paid over by the Keipers Sept. 28 last in Philadelphia to effect a compromise. But here is not any very prominent place given to this fact in the letters above quoted. The whole tenor of such letters is to deceive, no matter how honest may be the lawyers who send them out. There is not a miller in the United States who, in the light which has been already thrown on this huge mulcting scheme, would now respond to such a demand as this.

An attorney named J. M. Keichline of Bellefonte, Penn., sent a series of letters to J. I. Thompson of Lemont, Penn., which indicate still another method of attack. One of these letters, dated Nov. 27, 1895, puts the situation in these abrupt words:

I have received orders from H. B. and L. B. Keiper of Lancaster, Penn., to notify you once more in reference to their claim of $100 against you for the license they have so often demanded from you for infringing on the Brua patent. The suit they will bring will not be for the one-hundred-dollar license, but it will be brought for damages, and the suit will be brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which said court is held in Philadelphia. * * * There is no roller mill to-day that is making flour but what is infringing on this patent, and if you wish to avoid paying a large amount of damage, you can do so."

Of course these damages would be in the form of a royalty for every barrel of flour manufactured since 1878, the date of the patent.

Cases might be multiplied indefinitely where the Keipers have thus attempted, through country and city lawyers alike, to coerce millers into paying for this license to manufacture flour, a license which, as has been shown, was worthless. But lest somebody should still question the statement as to the value of this license the following copy of a license issued by the Keipers for the sum of $1 is given.

H. B. KEIPER & L. B. KEIPER, Lancaster, Pa.
No. 1517. Assignees of $1.
S. M. BRUA'S
PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING FLOUR.
LICENSE.

This is to Certify, That in consideration of the sum of $1, and other valuable considerations, this day paid to us by Penn Milling Company, we, as assignees of Samuel M. Brua of Letters Patent of the United States, hereinafter mentioned, hereby give and grant unto the said Penn Milling Co., a right, license, and power to use the improvement in the process of manufacturing Flour, covered by Letters Patent of the United States of America, granted to Samuel M. Brua, bearing date November 12, 1878, No. 209,795; this license being in the nature of a shop-right, and to be restricted to the premises of the said Penn Milling Co., located at Reading, in the County of Berks, State of Pennsylvania, being the flour mill of the said Penn Milling Company, having a capacity of about 125 barrels per day.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Twenty-seventh day of May, A. D., 1893.

[Seal.]
H. B. & L. B. KEIPER.
[Seal.]

And here is another license, of a somewhat different form and bearing a later date, which is also of interest:

No. 2,000.
Rochester, Nov. 20th, 1895.

For and in consideration of one hundred dollars to us in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we, as assignees and attorneys in fact of Samuel M. Brua, hereby release Sidney B. Coleman from all past infringement and damages, and license him and his legal representatives and assigns to use the invention covered by the patent of Samuel M. Brua, No. 209,795, dated November 12th, 1878, until the end thereof.

H. B. KEIPER and J. L. B. KEIPER.
By CHAS. S. BAKER. [Seal.]
Their Attorney in Fact.
Witness: MARTIN DAVIS.

The Mr. Coleman mentioned lives in Sodus Centre, N. Y. He was convinced that the Brua-Keiper claim was not a valid one, but he did not feel like contesting the matter in court. He believed it to be the part of discretion to pay the $100 rather than fight and pay still more for attorney's fees, with the possibility of being defeated in the end.

In the first license given "other valuable considerations" are mentioned. Suit had been begun away back in 1893 against the Penn Milling Company of Reading, Penn., and other mills in the same county by the Keipers soon after they became the assignees of the Brua patent. After the case had hung fire for some time without any prospect of its coming to a satisfactory conclusion, the Keipers agreed to settle it, give the company a license for $1, together with twenty other licenses for millers in the same (Berks) county for nothing, providing the millers would pay the costs of the suit as far as it had gone. These were the other "valuable" considerations.

A KETTLEDRUM FOR THE POOR

Entertainment for the Benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will be held at Sherry's on Saturday, from 12 M. to 12 P. M. The entertainment will include music, children's amusements, and dancing.

The home in aid of which the kettledrum is to be given is at 414 West Twenty-second Street. It was founded in 1867 for the benefit of the aged poor of both sexes of all nationalities and Protestant communions. The object of the officers and benefactors of the institution is to provide a real home for their beneficiaries, and to prevent their being classed with the pauper element of city life. Everything in the home is made as cozy and comfortable as possible. Visitors are welcome at all times.

In regard to the kettledrum, the Secretary says in the annual report for 1896: "A single day of combined work and amusement represents in its results a whole year of rest, security, and comfort to many whose alternative in life would be the almshouse."

In addition to patronage at the entertainment, contributions of clothing, partly worn carpets, house supplies, and materials for patchwork are desired.

The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. James Hurry; Vice President—Mrs. C. L. Perkins; Secretary—Mrs. Kinnicutt of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street; Treasurer—Howland Davis, 5 Nassau Street; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Margaret Middleton; Financial Secretary—Mrs. Richard Irvin.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL PROSPEROUS

Annual Meeting of Association—$12,917 in Treasury—Officers Re-elected.

The members of the Mount Sinai Hospital Association held their annual meeting yesterday. President Hyman Blum read the report of the Directors, which showed, among other things, that during the last year 1,468 operations were performed by the hospital surgeons; 3,211 patients were treated in the hospital, and 98,308 patients received attendance in the dispensary.

Bequests and legacies were received in 1895 to the amount of $6,498.64. Three perpetual beds were purchased. The Treasurer's report showed receipts of $150,580, and disbursements of $137,663, leaving a balance of $12,917 Nov. 30, 1895.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected: Hyman Blum, President; Isaac Wallach, Vice President; E. Asiel, Treasurer; Marcus M. Marks, Secretary; Mayer Lehman, Max Nathan, George Blumenthal, Henry F. Veith, and Herman Mendel, Directors for four years.

The general tendency of the minor reports and the remarks was to show the hospital to be in a most prosperous and useful condition, the only drawback to the general satisfaction being the necessity of still further postponing the erection of the contemplated and much-desired new building.

HISTORICAL READINGS FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. A. Spencer Le Duc to Give Several Lectures.

Something new in the way of entertainments is a course of "Historical Readings for Children," illustrated by stereopticon views, to be given by Mrs. A. Spencer Le Duc, in the drawing room of the Berkeley Building, 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

The lectures will be given on Feb. 15, 22, 29, and March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Tickets for the course may be had for $2 each.

"I hope these lectures will be successful," said a friend of Mrs. Le Duc yesterday. "It is not only the children who need the instruction. Their elders also should know something more of American history."

The patronesses of the lectures are Mrs. Le Duc of 47 West Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. I. C. Fargo of 56 Park Avenue, Miss C. T. Lawrence of 45 East Twenty-ninth Street, Mrs. F. M. Scott of 42 Park Avenue, and Miss E. C. Strabell of 13 West Twelfth Street.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DEER

Schemes Proposed at Albany for Their Preservation.

THREE BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Hearings to be Given This Week by a Legislative Committee—Opinion of an Adirondack Hotel Keeper.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Hearings on some of the bills designed to amend the game laws of the State will be held this week. They promise to be of considerable interest, inasmuch as it is proposed to make changes in a law which has been on the books but one year, and was drawn after a legislative committee had made a thorough study of the questions involved in most parts of the State where game abounds.

The deer is the species of game in which the greatest interest is manifested. The present game law permits the killing of deer by three methods. Deer may be killed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 10 by "jacking."

This is a method of night hunting. A lantern, with a powerful reflector, is attached to the bow of the canoe, which is paddled noiselessly toward the deer as he stands feeding in the water. The deer sees the light, stands, startled and is shot. It is estimated that more than half of the deer killed in the Adirondacks are slaughtered by this method, and many are wounded and rush deep into the woods to die.

The law permits the hounding of deer from Sept. 10 to Oct. 11. The guides and the dogs go into the woods and start the deer, and the city sportsman stands in the runway and waits for the deer to come running by; or he waits near the shore of a lake for the deer to enter the water, for the animals frequently take this method of eluding pursuers.

Still hunting is permitted from Oct. 11 to Nov. 1. This is the most difficult way of hunting deer. Only expert woodsmen can kill the Adirondack deer by still hunting, and not one city man in a thousand could stand the hardships of a single day's journey through the unbroken wilderness.

The bills which have been introduced this year are three in number. One, by Senator Malby, prohibits the hunting of deer by any method except still hunting, thus absolutely abolishing the hounding and jacking methods. This bill is supported by wealthy New-York men, who have purchased hundreds of square miles of territory in the wilderness and have organized themselves into clubs.

Assemblyman Sanger has introduced two bills, which also are designed to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of deer, and are viewed more in the light of compromise measures. One prevents absolutely the killing of deer by jacking. This is approved by all persons in the Adirondacks, including guides and hotel keepers. The other bill permits the hounding of deer from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10. This also is supported by the Adirondack guides and others who make their living out of the woods, and who are interested even more deeply in preserving the deer supply than the city sportsmen.

Charles H. Bennett, who is here in the interest of the woodsmen of the Racquette Lake region, and who owns a large hotel there, has seen a large number of the members of the Legislature and expressed to them his views and those of the Adirondack guides. Mr. Bennett himself is an old Adirondack guide.

"It is only the clubs," said Mr. Bennett, "that are urging the passage of the Malby bill. We claim that the bill is not in the interest of game preservation, and that it is not wanted by the great mass of sportsmen who go into the Adirondacks every year to get deer.

"It is claimed this bill is necessary because the deer in the Adirondacks are being exterminated. This is not true. The Forest Commission solicited reports from hotel keepers all through the Adirondacks as to the number of deer killed during the last year. The report foots up a total, so I am told, of nearly 5,000. This has created a sensation. As a matter of fact, no such number was killed.

"The report is padded, and I will tell you how. Most of the hotel keepers exaggerated the number of deer killed in their respective localities in order to advertise their sections as places fairly crowded with deer. In an instance where 50 deer were killed, they have given the number as 100. Where 100 deer were killed they have said 200. This can be proved.

"I doubt if more than half the number of deer was slaughtered in the woods that has been reported to the Forest Commission. As a matter of fact, there are more of this sort of game in the Adirondacks than at any time in the last ten years. There are really more deer than can be supported by the forests. Wellington Kenwill of Moose River said that he counted the carcasses of eighty-three deer in Big Indian Clearing that had starved to death last Winter.

"Controller Fitch of New-York City is one of the persons trying to pass the Malby bill. He has a lodge on Ragged Lake, away up north. The deer are very scarce up around Ragged Lake, because a large portion of that country has been cut and burned over. But the Malby bill will not make the deer any more plentiful around Mr. Fitch's preserve. The deer won't go there. What he needs is to move into the unbroken wilderness.

"Now, the point I make against the Malby bill is that, first, it will make it absolutely impossible for city sportsmen ever to kill a deer. Not one in ten thousand can get an animal by still hunting unless he is versed in woodcraft. You stop the hounding of deer and you stop persons from going into the Adirondacks hunting, unless they are so fortunate as to have money enough to belong to one of the great clubs.

"In addition to that, such a bill would make every guide in the wilderness an enemy of game protection. The guides are the men who can get deer, even if hounding is abolished, and they will kill them indiscriminately because they will regard the law as an infringement upon their rights. But if such a reasonable measure as that proposed by Mr. Sanger, prohibiting the jacking of deer and permitting hounding for one month, is enacted by the Legislature, it will make every guide a game protector.

"The guides and the hotel keepers—men who have lived in the woods all their lives—are more interested in the preservation of big game than anybody else. Exterminate the deer, and the great attraction of the woods is gone. If we thought the hounding of deer would lead to their extermination we would be as much opposed to it as anybody."

In Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A grand Lincoln memorial anniversary meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Preachers' Association of New-York City and Brooklyn. The committee in charge is made up of R. T. Greener, the Rev. Granville Hunt, and F. B. Thompkins. The music will be by the National Conservatory (colored) Chorus, under the direction of Edward B. Kinney. Paul Bolin, a pupil of the conservatory, will be the pianist. Paul D. Cravath, a leader in municipal reform, and a member of the Committee of Five Hundred, will be the principal speaker. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Ernest Lyon, the Rev. J. M. Henderson, Rudolph McCaw, Patterson, the Rev. James M. Townsend of Chicago, the Rev. William B. Derrick, and others. A handsome souvenir programme, containing various portraits of Mr. Lincoln and selections from his speeches, will be presented.

Services for College Students.

The alumni of Brown University had charge of the social and religious meeting in the parlors of the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon. About 125 students from the various colleges and universities in the city were present. Among those on the Reception Committee was John D. Rockefeller.

The informal reception lasted from 4 until 5 o'clock, when the religious services were begun. Charles L. Colby addressed the students as a business man. He was followed by Charles E. Hughes of Cornell, who spoke as a college man.

Following the exercises an informal tea was served by Mrs. C. S. Wetherbee. In the evening the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce had a special sermon for the collegians at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

WORK OF THE COOKING SCHOOL

Children Now to Buy Food and Prepare It for the Table—Gratifying Success of the Movement.

The annual report of the New-York Cooking School, which has just appeared, shows that the organization is in a flourishing condition.

The object of the school, as the report states, is to give free instruction in plain cooking to the children of the working classes. The children are taught to prepare their food in a wholesome way, how to buy meats and groceries, and how to provide a meal economically.

To aid in the support of the school, there are pay classes, in which the higher branches of cooking are taught to young girls and matrons, and classes of deaconesses and nurses are instructed in the preparation of food for the sick. There are evening classes for working girls. The tuition fee for these is $1.50 for the courses. The money merely covers the cost of the materials used in illustrating the lectures.

Since the organization was started thirty-five teachers have been educated at the school, and instruction has been given to about 2,000 children in the school, and an equal number in missions and elsewhere. Several hundred private lessons have also been given each year.

Miss Emily Huntington, whose philanthropic work is so well known, is the Superintendent of the school. She is much encouraged by the increasing interest manifested in it and its continued success.

The school is largely supported by donations. One pupil is enabled to take three graded courses by the payment of $10. It is frequently specified that anual subscriptions or donations shall be used for class work.

The school is open every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock to visitors, who may see classes of children practicing at the range and gas burners.

The officers of the school are: President—Mrs. Theodore B. Bronson; Vice President—Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn; Treasurer—Mrs. Linda M. Holt of 15 East Fifty-fourth Street; Secretary—Mrs. James E. Andrews; Trustees—Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Mrs. Theodore B. Bronson.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH WINDOWS

THREE FOR THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

They Represent Incidents in the Lives of Abraham, David and Jonathan, and Joshua.

Three new and beautiful windows have been added to the Central Congregational Church, 309 West Fifty-ninth Street. They are the work of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and were designed by J. A. Holzer.

It has been a general custom to depict in colored glass windows scenes from the New Testament, or the single figures of saints, but in these windows the themes chosen relate to incidents in the lives of holy men of Israel. At the same time they symbolize the theological virtues of "Faith, Hope, and Charity," while in composition they are made to count as one by having a continuous and harmonious landscape background.

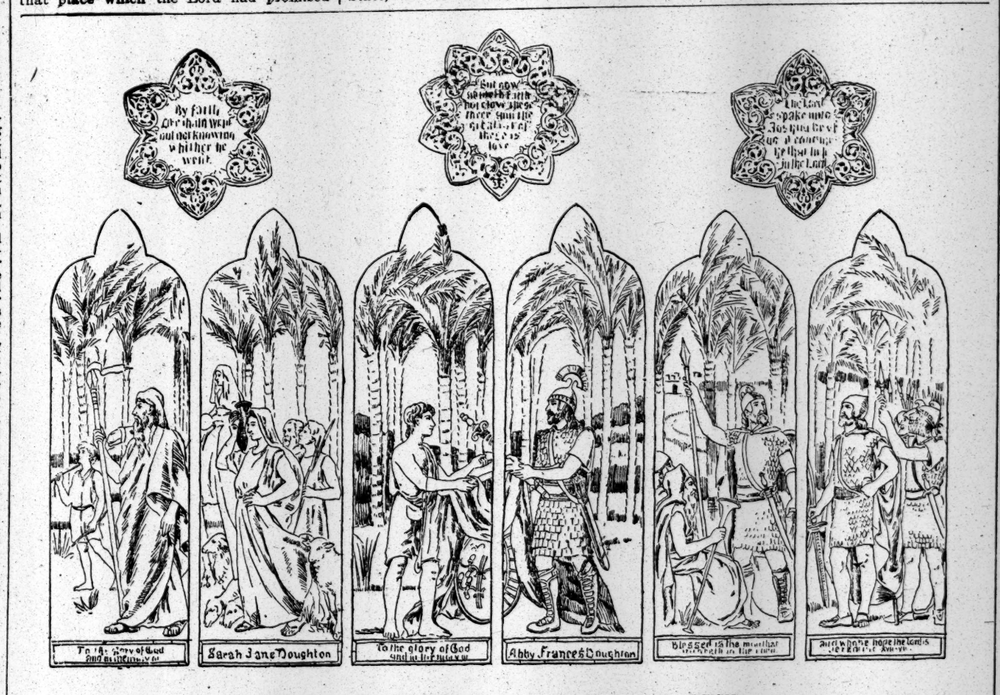
In the first window there is a representation of Abraham going forth in search of that place which the Lord had promised him as his inheritance and that of his people. The patriarch is taken as an example of unquestioning faith and obedience.

Abraham is represented clothed in the traditional dress of the patriarchs, calmly and majestically pursuing his way without any indication of haste, as if there was nothing but absolute certainty and faith in his mind. Accompanying him are his people and his flocks. Among them there is a figure of a water carrier, who expresses curiosity, haste, and a spirit of questioning.

In the second window are shown David and Jonathan at that point in their lives described in the eighteenth chapter of the First Book of Samuel, when the "soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David and Jonathan loved him as his own soul," and the young and heroic David is receiving from the tried warrior the accoutrements of war. It is the outward expression of love, the manifestation of charity.

The last window represents the great soldier of Israel, Joshua, after the Lord had said unto him: "Fear not, neither be thou dismayed; take all the people of war with thee, and arise, go up to Ai. See, I have given into thy hand the King of Ai, and his people, and his city, and his land." He is portrayed in consultation with his soldiers and in the act of pointing out to them the plan of battle for the morrow.

Mr. Holzer has made a careful study of the probable costumes of the various characters depicted in the windows, and is also apparently acquainted with the landscape of Palestine. In the windows are the sandy plain, the distant hills, the pools of brackish water, the waving palms of the Holy Land. The time of day chosen is just before twilight. The sky is filled with a richness and glow that shows the sun will soon set and that the deep blue of the night sky will take the place of the rich and luminous color.



WINDOWS IN THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Designed by J. A. Hulzer to Represent Incidents in the Lives of Old Testament Characters, Typical of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

New Officers of Swiss Democratic Club.

At the annual meeting of the Swiss-American Democratic Club, held Saturday night, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, the following officers were elected: President—John Feierabend; First Vice President—Fred R. Kinkelin; Second Vice President—U. Schlappi; Third Vice President—J. Ottini; Treasurer—John Boeniger; Recording Secretary—Hermann Kuhn; Financial Secretary—Alexander Kaiser; Corresponding Secretary—Emil Hirt; Sergeant at Arms—George Eggenschwyler; Chairman on Organization—Dr. John Friederich; Chairman on Finance—Edward P. Stahel; Committee of Finance—Carl E. Beck and Henry B. Kaelin.

THE BAY STATE FOR REED

Will Give Him Thirty Votes in the St. Louis Convention.

LODGE TO HEAD THE DELEGATION

The Junior Massachusetts Senator Now State "Boss" of His Party—The A. P. A. Figuring for the Governorship.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The Presidential campaign for 1896 will be opened in Massachusetts March 27, when the Republican Convention to nominate delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention will be held in this city. On that occasion Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be installed in the post of leader and dictator of the party. He will read the platform of principles, and he will be chosen as the first delegate, and, consequently, as Chairman of the Bay State delegation.

Senator Hoar virtually has abdicated his post as a leader in local and State contests. His advanced age and the condition of his health are assigned as sufficiently substantial reasons for his self-effacement from the activities of party politics. The hustling and bustling junior Senator has been anxious and eager for years to fill his place, and he welcomes the opportunity which his colleague's decision gives him to sway the destinies of the party and to shape and direct its policy.

The elevation of Mr. Lodge to the responsible leadership comes at an opportune moment in his political career. He will be able, by means of it, to deliver to the Reed column thirty votes on every ballot while the Maine statesman is a candidate. Mr. Reed and Mr. Lodge are very warm friends politically and socially. In the contest for the Speakership of the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Lodge, then a member of the House, espoused the cause of Mr. Reed, and became later on one of his most trusted and loyal lieutenants on the floor.

The famous "force bill" which he and John I. Davenport framed, and upon the passage and enactment of which he staked his chances of political glory, was steered through the various legislative and parliamentary stages by the Speaker's dominating influence and by his quorum-counting process. The friendship which grew out of their comradeship during the stormy sessions of that memorable Congress has never been broken nor interrupted, and there is no more enthusiastic advocate of Mr. Reed's nomination in New-England today than Mr. Lodge.

There are those who insinuate that Mr. Lodge's ardor in the present Reed movement is not wholly sentimental nor unselfish. If Mr. Reed should be nominated and elected, there is good reason to believe that the leader of the Masachusetts Republican forces would be a potent factor in shaping the policy of the Administration. The gossips go so far as to predict that he would be invited to fill the chair of State, which Webster, Everett, and Olney have occupied with so much credit to the old Commonwealth.

But whatever may be Mr. Lodge's ambitions, it is reasonably certain that he will be at the head of a solid Reed delegation at St. Louis, and will be a conspicuous figure among the leaders of the Reed movement. He may even be the presiding officer of the convention.

All four of the men who will represent the Republicans of the Commonwealth at St. Louis already have been chosen. The primaries will merely record the will of the machine and ratify the choice already decided upon. W. Murray Crane of Dalton, Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston will be associated with Mr. Lodge. These gentlemen will, it is claimed, represent fully the geographical divisions of the State, as well as the political sentiments of the several sections.

These four wealthy politicians are ardent Reed men. Had there been any doubt upon this point, they would not have been selected to represent Massachusetts in the National Convention. Mr. Reed's predecessor, as a favorite son of the Pine Tree State, hated Massachusetts cordially for the persistent opposition of its Republican leadership to his Presidential aspirations. His anti-Blaine delegation was sent to Cincinnati in 1876, and when the stampede to Hayes was started, they flocked to his standard, although their choice was Bristow of Kentucky.

Mr. Blaine attributed his defeat then to the moral influence of the Massachusetts delegates. He claimed, and with justice, that if his neighbors had supported him he would have been nominated, and that their bitter hostility naturally alienated support from other sections of the country. Again, in 1884, when Blaine's nomination was a foregone conclusion, the sentiment of Massachusetts was recorded against him. His success in the convention caused a serious bolt in the ranks of the Bay State Republicans and made the Mugwump possible.

Mr. Reed is not only persona grata to the party in Massachusetts, but the leaders are enthusiastic in his support.

The reports received by the Reed managers from the other Eastern States show the managers claim, that New-England will present a united front in favor of Mr. Reed at St. Louis.

In the inner circles of Republican leadership here the candidacy of Gov. Morton is not taken seriously. Those who profess to know confidently declare that New-York eventually will land in the Reed column. They assume that Mr. Platt launched the Morton boom for the purpose of mobilizing the Republican forces, and securing a united delegation, which could be manipulated later on in the political game by the Tioga boss. While they do not claim openly that Platt is for Reed, they hint that he is not unfriendly, and that he is not committed to any candidate except the dummy whom he has set up.

Senator Quay also is counted as a friend of Mr. Reed in the present contest, and it is predicted here that he will swing Pennsylvania for Reed.

While there is substantial unanimity of sentiment with respect to the Presidential choice among Massachusetts Republicans, serious discord prevails with respect to local political questions and combinations. The party is divided hopelessly on the subject of the succession of Gov. Greenhalge, who is serving his final term in office. The party machine makes no secret of its desire to promote the Lieutenant Governor, who is a gentleman of culture, ability, and experience in public affairs.

But Mr. Wolcott is not liked by the so-called "American Protective Association." This body, which largely is made up of immigrants from the Canadian provinces, Ulster, and Scotland, insists that Elijah Morse must be nominated or its members will make trouble, and bolt if need be. Mr. Morse is the leader of the anti-Catholic forces, and plans have been laid to compass his nomination and election as Governor in 1896.

The State Committee is bitterly opposed to this programme. The leading Republicans outside of the organization also are opposed to it.

But Mr. Morse has the support of a secret organization which works inside the party lines, and works as a unit; he has the support of the religious and semi-religious bodies organized for church work in the towns and smaller cities; he also has the support of the temperance and moral reform elements in the party, and he can carry the primaries if he enters the lists.

The Republican managers, while not ready to admit this much, do not conceal their dread of Mr. Morse's power with the people.

The first move made by the anti-Morse forces was the announcement that Col. Henry A. Thomas, the Governor's secretary, would be a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, now represented by the stove-polish statesman. The purpose of this bit of political tactics was to force Morse to decide whether he would be a candidate for the Governorship or for Congress. Nobody would be foolish enough to contest the district with him if he should determine to run again, for he is intrenched solidly there. Col. Thomas allowed himself to be used as an instrument to force Mr. Morse's hand.

The wily Morse has made answer to the move. He has intimated that if his constituents should insist upon his continued service at Washington, he might feel compelled to respect their wishes. But he has not taken himself out of the Gubernatorial contest by any means.

The element which Mr. Morse represents in the party is taking no active part in the preliminary work of selecting delegates to the National Convention. The four candidates decided upon will have the support of all the Republican voters. Gov. Greenhalge had a place upon the first list made up. But he publicly declined to enter the arena.

Had he not done this, there would have been a contest as bitter as that of last year. The A. P. A. contingent not only would have opposed him bitterly, but would have fought the "machine" in every district where they have appreciable numerical strength. The "patriots," therefore, have won a decisive victory without expending any political energy whatever. They also have demonstrated their ability to terrorize the party managers.

Mr. Wolcott, who is the choice of the managers for Governor, is particularly offensive to the elements that support Morse. On more than one occasion they have made a display of their hostility to him. They cast their full strength two years ago for the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant Governor as a protest against his views and opinions. They dislike him even more than they do Mr. Greenhalge. This fact may lead to his defeat at the primaries and to the success of the "mortuary humorist" of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In that case a large section of the Republicans will bolt the nomination and support the Democratic candidate.

But Mr. Morse and his friends are not concerned on that score. They feel confident that they can ride into power upon the crest of the Republican wave, and win by the tremendous momentum of the Presidential contest.

The struggle for supremacy between the warring factions, while it will not affect National politics in Massachusetts may cause trouble to the party on local questions. The A. P. A. elements will assert themselves, and they are fortunate in having a leader who commands such popular strength with the rural population.

They are bent on securing control of the party, or, failing in this, crippling it seriously.

PETER POOL'S LOST TREASURE FOUND

A Small Fortune Buried During the War Suddenly Unearthed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9.—At the close of the war, when Gen. Sherman's army was marching about this State, people who had money in the local bank of High Point withdrew it and endeavored to conceal it. An old man of the name of Peter Pool had $10,000 dollars in gold in the bank vault as a special deposit, which he carried away and buried in the ground near Sunbury Post Office, a few miles from High Point.

After the scare was over, Mr. Pool went out in the woods to get his money, and was unable to find it. He kept his failure to himself, fearing somebody else would find his treasure and steal it. But, strange as it may seem, he had lost the location and never did find the gold, and finally the old man lost his mind, and died an inmate of the asylum at this place. Since that time the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad has been built by Sunbury. A man of the name of J. H. Parker bought land at Sunbury, and has been cultivating tobacco and selling timber. He had heard of the hiding of the money by Pool, and of how the whole face of the earth had been dug over after the secret got out, but he did not make any search himself for the buried treasure.

On Wednesday last, as Parker was walking over his land, he observed that a very large oak tree had been blown up by the roots. As he passed by the tree he saw what appeared to be an iron box among the roots. He pulled it out, and found it very heavy, and fastened by two old-fashioned padlocks. He managed to lug the box to his dwelling, and broke it open. In it he found $10,000 in gold coin. It appeared that the tree was hollow, and that the dirt had been excavated through the hollow, and the box then put down among the roots. It is not doubted that this money is that of old man Pool. It is understood that Pool left no heirs. If this is true, the Chapel Hill University will probably contest with Mr. Parker the ownership of the treasure trove, as all escheats go to the university.

HONORS TO HARRY HOWARD

Thousands of Veteran Firemen Attend Their Associate's Funeral.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS IN LINE

The Trumpet Which the Old Chief Carried Placed with His Body in the Grave in Greenwood.

Harry Howard, the old fireman, was buried yesterday with all the honor his thousands of associates and friends could pay.

Long before 1 o'clock, the hour announced for the funeral services, in the rooms of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, 131 West Fourteenth Street, the streets in the vicinity were crowded. The rooms of the association were filled to an uncomfortable degree, and many were unable to gain admittance.

The plain oak casket in the parlor was banked with floral tributes from the various organizations with which Harry Howard had been connected. Thousands took a last look at the features of New-York's old fire-fighting hero.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Logie of St. Luke's Parish, S. L. Yates of the Veteran Firemen's Association, a close friend of the old Chief, read the burial service. Dr. Logie followed with prayers and a eulogy, in which he spoke of Howard's many deeds of charity and the principal characteristic of his life, which was to devote himself unselfishly to the service of his fellow-men. Miss Anne T. Healy, formerly soprano in the choir of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and who has earned the affectionate title of the "Daughter of the Veterans" among the members of the association, sang "There is a Green Hill Far Away" and "Be Thou with Me."

After the service, the line of procession was formed on Fourteenth Street in the following order:

Platoon of police under command of Roundsman Cagney, West Thirtieth Street Station.
Chief Aide James F. Wenman and Assistant Robert B. Nooney, President of the Exempts; Richard Cullen, President of the Volunteers, and George W. Anderson, President of the Veterans.
Exempt Firemens' Association, 200 men.
Volunteer Firemen's Association, 350 men.
Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn under command of President John Courtney, 75 men.
Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn under Capt. A. J. Michaels, 50 men.
Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, E. D., under President Thomas Doyle, 50 men.
Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company of Portchester, 20 men.
Columbia Hose Company No. 6 of Unionport, Westchester, 20 men.
Volunteer Exempt and Veteran Firemen's Sons, 30 men.
Veteran Firemen's Association of New-York, 100 men.
Hoboken Ladder Company of Hoboken, 20 men.

In addition there was a number of small delegations from veteran associations from Troy, Newburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Watertown, and Niagara Falls.

The pall bearers were selected from three associations of which Harry Howard had been an active member. They were Lawrence Dalton, Joseph J. Morgan, M. J. Fogerty, and David Graham of the Exempts; Michael Buckley, John Quigg, John Nichols, and John J. Maloney of the Volunteers, and Samuel Yates, Abraham Slaigh, B. M. Sweeny, and John Mulligan of the Veterans.

Among those who attended the services were ex-Alderman Eugene Ward of old Engine No. 29, Gen. Howard Carroll, Thomas Pelto of old Hope Hose of Philadelphia, Chief John Van Mater of Atlantic Highlands, Recorder McDonough

THREE YALE PROFESSORS

Prof. Sanford's Good Work in the Music Department.

EXPERIMENTS BY THE SCIENTISTS

Profs. Wright and Bumstead Make Researches in the Roentgen Discovery — Long Lived Graduates of Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—The few cases of measles in Yale University have excited no comment whatever, and all are receiving proper medical attention. All cases in the dormitories have been removed to the top floor of White Building, where there are several empty rooms. The adjacent rooms are occupied by men who have already had measles. This action was taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the other dormitories, and this place was selected because it is the only available one, the Yale Infirmary being closed to all contagious diseases. No epidemic is feared.

The Yale News extracts comfort from the annual report of President Eliot of Harvard, published this week, as the following editorial indicates: "President Eliot's report this year shows quite a change in his attitude toward athletics, especially football—which last year he declared 'unfit for college use.' The unjust attacks of last year have, however, been so completely refuted by the unqualified success of the game during the past season, especially under the Yale-Princeton system of rules, that such critics as President Eliot having no longer any ammunition with which to convince the public of the intrinsic demerits of football, have necessarily had to come down. This has been gracefully done in the present case, but in regard to Faculty supervision of student athletics President Eliot still holds a decided position—for the success of his theories has so notably been vindicated by results!"

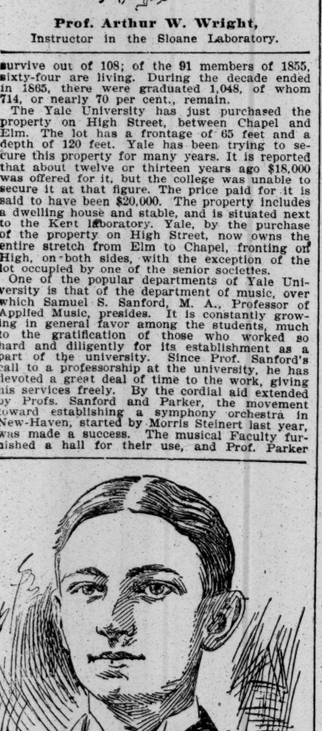
Samuel S. Sanford, M. A.,
Professor of Music, Yale University.

An examination of Yale's Triennial Catalogue reveals some very interesting statistics regarding the longevity of college graduates. The members of all classes prior to 1824 are no longer living, the oldest graduate being Benjamin D. Silliman, of 1824. Of ten class of 1825, two are living. Of 1826, which had 101 members at graduation, there are no survivors; of the 80 members of 1827, three are left; two are living of the class of 1828, which numbered 82; 1829 has five; 1830, four; 1831, six; 1832 and 1833, eleven each; 1834 and 1835, eight and ten, respectively. From 1835 the number of survivors rapidly increases. Of the classes graduated in the decade ended in 1845, over one-fourth of the members are still living. Of the graduates between 1845 and 1855 over one-half survive, the exact figures being 465 living graduates out of 954. The first class in which the living exceed the dead is that of 1850, which graduated 79, of whom 40 are living. Of the celebrated class of 1853, sixty-three survive out of 108; of the 91 members of 1855, sixty-four are living. During the decade ended in 1865, there were graduated 1,048, of whom 714, or nearly 70 per cent., remain.

Prof. Arthur W. Wright,
Instructor in the Sloane Laboratory.

The Yale University has just purchased the property on High Street, between Chapel and Elm. The lot has a frontage of 65 feet and a depth of 120 feet. Yale has been trying to secure this property for many years. It is reported that about twelve or thirteen years ago $18,000 was offered for it, but the college was unable to secure it at that figure. The price paid for it is said to have been $20,000. The property includes a dwelling house and stable, and is situated next to the Kent laboratory. Yale, by the purchase of the property on High Street, now owns the entire stretch from Elm to Chapel, fronting on High, on both sides, with the exception of the lot occupied by one of the senior societies.

One of the popular departments of Yale University is that of the department of music, over which Samuel S. Sanford, M. A., Professor of Applied Music, presides. It is constantly growing in general favor among the students, much to the gratification of those who worked so hard and diligently for its establishment as a part of the university. Since Prof. Sanford's call to a professorship at the university, he has devoted a great deal of time to the work, giving his services freely. By the cordial aid extended by Profs. Sanford and Parker, the movement toward establishing a symphony orchestra in New-Haven, started by Morris Steinert last year, was made a success. The musical Faculty furnished a hall for their use, and Prof. Parker consented to act as conductor. Last year the concerts were given in Alumni Hall, as was the first this year, but a change has been made to the College Street Church, where the last concert was given on Jan. 23.



Henry A. Bumstead,
Instructor in the Scientific School.

Prof. Sanford was born in Bridgeport, Conn., forty-seven years ago. He first studied the piano with Karl Klingmann, and afterward with Walleam Mason for several years. For two years he was a pupil of S. B. Mills, and in 1868 and 1869 he was abroad, studying in Paris with Edouard Battiste and Theodore Ritter. During Rubinstein's long season here in 1872 and 1873 Prof. Sanford was with him almost constantly. Since that time he has been in intimate association with many artists, among whom may be mentioned von Bulow, Joseffy, Rosenthal, and Paderewski.

The discoveries attendant upon the process of photographing through opaque substances has made the Sloane Laboratory of Yale University one of the centres of great interest to the students during the last week or more. The success achieved by Prof. A. W. Wright of the Sloane Laboratory, and Henry A. Bumstead, an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, have been made known through the newspapers. Prof. Wright is one of the most unassuming gentlemen connected with Yale University. He is extremely modest. It was only upon the earnest solicitation of a few warm friends who were quick to appreciate the great addition to science that had been made by Prof. Wright that the latter was induced to make known to the public the result of the experiments at the Sloane Laboratory. And it was just a bit singular that almost on the very day the announcement came over the wires of what Harvard scientists had been doing with the new methods of photography, Prof. Wright had been prevailed upon to disclose to the world what Yale had accomplished along similar lines of investigation.

HARVARD'S FINANCES AND STUDIES.

President Eliot's Report—Prosperity of the Professional Schools.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 9.—The annual report of President Eliot to the Harvard Board of Overseers, which is just out, is unusually voluminous and interesting. With it is given the Treasurer's full account of the finances of the university.

The President first announces the deaths of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor in the Medical School for thirty-five years; Thomas Motley, instructor in farming since 1870; Thomas H. Chandler, Professor of Mechanical Dentistry since 1871 and Dean of the Dental School since 1874; Leverett Saltonstall, who served nearly fifteen years on the Board of Overseers, and F. H. Woodcock, instructor in mechanical dentistry since 1893. He mentions also the resignation of W. C. Endicott, Fellow of the corporation since 1884.

The report then proceeds to a discussion of the elective system, the distinctive feature of Harvard. A list of studies which steadily attract Harvard students is given.

The courses involve an amount of work twice as great as any student can perform in four years. The amount of instruction on the list is one-eighth of the total instruction offered by the college. This eighth meets the chief want of the great majority of the students, and the other seven-eighths, although indispensable for an institution of Harvard's pretensions, are really provided at great cost, first, to meet the intellectual wants of a comparatively small minority, and, secondly, to meet the higher needs of the great majority.

Turning to the question of athletics, the President gives an exhaustive history of the Athletic Committee and its relation to the Faculty. He mentions the football controversy, giving the history of the question, but adding no comments or personal opinion. He ends by saying: "From the beginning, it has been the object of the Faculty and Athletic Committee not to cripple or abolish the competitive sports, but to have them conducted with moderation and honesty and in a generous temper."

The resignation of Prof. Dunbar as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the appointment of Prof. Peirce in his place, are then mentioned. The report for the Faculty shows an increase of two members only.

The freshman class is the largest in the history of Harvard. The Scientific School has gained 10 per cent. in numbers and much more in the proportion of regular to special students. Twenty thousand dollars have been spent in improving the departments of engineering and architecture, chiefly for apparatus. A revision of admission requirements is a probability for the near future.

The resignation of Prof. Peirce as Dean of the Graduate School calls attention to the vigorous growth of this branch of the university under his care. It is now felt that the migration of advanced students from one university to another should be promoted.

The Divinity School had, in 1894-5, the largest number of students that ever attended it. The students of Unitarian affiliation were in a decided minority. Graduates from the school, though it is undenominational, have succeeded in supplying pulpits in many denominations. A reorganization of the Alumni Association of the school is recommended.

The Law School Association celebrated in June the end of Prof. Langdell's twenty-five years of continual and successful service as professor and dean. The report of the school shows that the percentage of college graduates has risen to 84.

The Medical School is highly prosperous as regards the number of students, but owing to the great need of enlargement, and the great development of costly laboratory instruction, the income of the school has for two years fallen short of the expenses.

The net income of the general investments of the university for 1894-5—4 52-100 per cent.—shows a loss of 32-100 of 1 per cent. when compared with that for 1893-4, but the loss of income on the account called college, university, and library was much more than made up by the increase in college term bills. The hard times have slackened the flow of benefactions to the university. Gifts in 1891-2 were $516,532.20; 1892-3, $551,136.10; 1893-4, $182,890.32; 1894-5, $171,060.62.

Harvard's new veterinary hospital clinic in Boston has just been opened. It is designed to afford actual clinical practice for students in the veterinary course.

The annual duplicate whist tournament, to select the Harvard team in the match with Yale, is now in progress. Twenty-three couples are entered. Forty-six are all new members. Following are the entries and sections: Section 1—J. F. Crosby and J. F. Twombly. W. Brownell and W. H. Cahn, M. G. Beaman and A. R. Campbell, W. J. Miller and W. W. McKibben. Section 2—O. C. Gallagher and A. W. Hall, F. D. Morrill and J. W. Peck, H. S. Johnson and W. E. Beggs, E. D. Fullerton and A. H. Howard, S. S. Hobson and F. Heilig. Section 3—L. Ham and J. A. Pierce, S. C. Sellers and G. R. Jenkins, M. T. McAlpine and W. H. Grimes, P. E. Sargent and R. H. Hart, G. A. Davis and E. H. Davis. Section 4—D. C. Catlin and M. T. Baldwin, R. Eastman and B. B. Howard, L. F. Smith and L. B. Murdock, H. L. Belisle and H. Hill. Section 5—L. E. Bristol and P. R. Dean, T. C. Thwaits and C. F. Whitmore, T. H. Clarkson and F. L. Woodward, H. L. Carter and R. B. Carter, R. B. Porter and E. B. Pratt.

The improvements in the Gore Hall Library are complete, with the exception of a small amount of electrical work. As soon as the corporation shall have accepted the improved portion, the work of arranging and stacking books in their proper places will be begun.

PRINCETON'S JUNIOR PROMENADE.

A Red-Letter Day in College Life—Close of the Examinations.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9.—The midyear examinations, which have been in progress during the past two weeks, came to a close on Wednesday, and, although no formal vacation is granted the students, the entire university has practically enjoyed the benefit of a holiday since the conclusion of the long and tedious strain of the examinations.

Thursday was a day of final preparation for Friday, which was a red-letter day in Princeton's social life, because of the junior promenade, which occurred on Friday night at the new Casino. The fair guests from neighboring cities and towns began to arrive on the first trains Friday morning, and continued pouring into the little academic village during the entire day. The junior promenade is always made the greatest social event in the college calendar. For the past six weeks a large number of undergraduates have been worrying their young heads over the preliminary arrangements, engaging decorators for the hall, negotiating for the best music, investigating the merits of neighboring caterers, dispensing dance cards to the undergraduates, and borrowing the easy chairs, cushions and divans of their friends to deck out the boxes and hidden alcoves of the elegant new dance hall. At the Casino a scene that one might easily have believed had been transplanted from fairyland greeted the expectant eyes of the many visitors as they entered the hall. Hangings of transparent stuffs of the most charming combination of Nile green and pink depended from the ceiling in symmetrical waves, while the walls displayed artistic festoonings on every hand, all of the same colors, Nile green and pink. Brilliant electric lights hung in rainbows from the lofty rafters, lending a most brilliant effect to the interwoven hangings. Potted plants of all descriptions adorned one end of the hall, while at the other end were fitted up the boxes, with cushions, divans, rugs, and huge tiger skins, emblematic of the college totem.

The evening's programme was ushered in at Alexander Hall by the usual midwinter concert of the University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs. An entertaining programme of a dozen numbers was here rendered to a large and appreciative audience, in which the playing of the Banjo Club and the topical solos of Wallace Maclean, '96, evoked great applause, and the singing of the ancient college songs called for repeated encores from the Glee Club. At 10 o'clock in the evening, immediately following the Glee Club concert, began the festivities at the Casino. Here, from 10 at night until the gray streaks of dawn began striking up the horizon, continued the dancing and eating and making merry as only college men can when their girl friends come to see them. The programme began with a two-step, followed by a waltz, then a two-step, then a waltz, with no variations till twenty-four numbers had been danced, half two-steps and half waltzes. Then followed several extras, all two-steps, which is the most popular dance at Princeton in recent years. The boxes were occupied by the Junior Promenade Committee, the Patronesses, the Cottage Club, the Cannon Club, the Elm Club, the Ivy Club, the Colonial Club, and the Tiger Inn.

Among the visiting guests were Mrs. J. G. Deshler, Miss Deshler, Miss Martha Deshler, and Mrs. D. L. Gray of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. James C. Brooks of Philadelphia, Miss Victor of New-York, Miss Achilis of West Chester, Penn.; Miss Brooks of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. L. Fuller of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Clara Sampson of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Louise Geer of Summit, N. J.; Miss Daisy Shepard, of Fanwood, N. J.; Mrs. D. E. Taylor and Miss Janet Law of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Evans of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. H. S. Bergen, Miss Bergen, and Miss Hunt of New-York. Mrs. J. M. Rhodes and Miss Rhodes of Philadelphia, Miss Meredith and Miss Lippincott of Philadelphia, Mrs. Merrill of New-York, Miss Garlech of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. George S. Graham, Miss Ethel Graham, and Miss Blanche Graham of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Hall and Miss Helen Hall of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss McCreery of Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Weldon of Philadelphia, Mrs. F. A. Miller of Torquay, England, and Miss Madge Miller, Miss Sturges, Miss W. B. Roberts, and Miss Galbraith of New-York, Miss Cadwallader of Titusville, Penn.; Mrs. Stouts of New-York, Miss Maple of New-York, Miss Entwisle of Philadelphia, Miss L. Rust of New-York, Miss Smith of New-York, Miss Hoffman of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Miss Miller of Philadelphia, Miss Kilmer of Bound Brook, N. J.; Miss Stevenson of Washington, Miss Kingsbury of New-York, Mrs. J. Grier Hibben of Princeton, and Mrs. Edwin S. Lewis of Princeton. The patronesses included Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Jr., of New-York, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New-York, Mrs. I. V. Brokaw of New-York, Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader of Philadelphia, Mrs. S. M. Dickinson of Trenton, Mrs. H. B. Fine of Princeton, Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey of Philadelphia, Mrs. G. J. Geer of Summit, Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer of New-York, Mrs. J. Grier Hibben of Princeton, Mrs. Clarence Illingworth of East Orange, Mrs. Edwin S. Lewis of Princeton, Mrs. W. E. Lowe of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. B. McNish of New-York, Mrs. Francis L. Patton of Princeton, Mrs. J. M. Rhodes of Philadelphia, Mrs. G. B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Mrs. F. W. Roebling of Trenton, Mrs. William M. Sloane of Princeton, and Mrs. Andrew Wheeler of Philadelphia. The following members of the junior class constitute the Dance Committee, under whose management the dance was held: J. M. Rhodes, Jr., Philadelphia, Chairman; H. C. Brokaw, A. H. Hagemeyer, F. B. McNish, of New-York; W. M. Dickinson of Trenton, Ralph Derr of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Robert Garrett, Jr., of Baltimore, G. J. Geer, Jr., of Summit, J. M. Hilyard of Philadelphia, R. L. Macleay of Washington, D. C., Thompson of Pittsburg, and H. W. Lowe and W. McV. Wilson of Philadelphia.

JUNIOR WEEK AT CORNELL.

One Full of Festivity for Which the Students Must Now Make Up.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The festivities of gay junior week are now things of the past. In all the history of Cornell, never have there been so many social functions crowded into the space of one short week. On Tuesday evening occurred the junior dramatic play, by the Masque. For a curtain-raiser, a short burlesque on college life during junior week, was given, entitled "A Bit of Acting." The play was written by J. G. Sanderson, a junior, and made a great hit. The cast was taken by the following:

Ted Witherspoon (a Junior)..J. G. Sanderson, '97
Jack Van Cleef (a Junior).....H. M. Smith, '98
Ramsey (on Student Court)....J. M. Parker, '96
Marmaduke Wheatley (a Freshman)..
H. M. Bell, '99
False Aunt (Bud Porter, a Junior)..
J. F. Goodman, '99
Real Aunt (Chaperon).....L. H. Hayes, '98
Grace (a Junior Girl).....J. F. McGlensey, '96

After the curtain-raiser, Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man" was given, in three acts. Considering the antiquity and length of the play, it was very well rendered. The cast of characters was:

Sir William Honeywood.....R. A. Gunnison, '96
Honeywood.....H. M. Smith, '98
Croaker.....R. P. Wilcox, '97
Jarvis.....George Hiller, '96
Leontine.....Edward Rathbun, '98
Lofty.....J. M. Parker, '96
Dutardien.....C. M. Howe, '97
Bailiff.....F. S. Hansell, '96
Follower.....Eugene Ballard, '98
Mrs. Croaker.....G. W. La Pointe, '99
Miss Richland.....H. R. Gabay, '97
Olivia.....J. T. Goodman, '99
Garnet.....J. F. McGlensey, '96

On Wednesday evening came the sophomore cotillion Thursday evening the Glee Club concert, and, finally, Friday evening, the junior promenade. Over 250 couples were present, and the floor was crowded during the whole time, from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. The decorations were by Rothschild, and were very effective, being brought out by the Colonial style of draping. The material used throughout was of white, relieved by the green of trailing vines, and hothouse growths. The dance cards showed twenty-one dances, and twenty promenades, and to this number were added about twenty-five extras. The committee to whom the success of the promenade was due were L. A. Fuertes, Chairman, Ithica, N. Y.; J. K. Fraser, Chicago; W. T. Howell, Newburg, N. Y.; M. Odell, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; W. T. Yale, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Freeborn, Ithaca, N. Y.; M. V. Ingersoll, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. H. Squire, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Cottrell, Jamestown, R. I.; E. L. Aldrich, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. H. Taussig, Washington, D. C.

Miss Lucile Eaton Hill, who has been for the last five years Physical Director of Wellesley College, arrived recently, and will remain about a week as a guest of the women of the university. Miss Hill is here in the interests of the woman's crew, and it is probable that a woman's eight will be organized as a result of her visit.

Last week the eighty-second birthday of Henry W. Sage, Cornell's "second founder," was duly observed by the university. Mr. Sage's benefactions to Cornell now amount to $1,155,000.

RUTGERS COLLEGE CLASSES.

Invitations for the Junior Promenade —The Class Dinners.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Feb. 9.—Invitations have been sent out by the class of '97 for the junior promenade, which will be held in Ballantine Gymnasium on the evening of Feb. 14. It is the great social event of the college year. The committee consists of Messrs. Scudder, Case, Parrot, Colyer, Riggs, Mason, Stryker, and Voorhees.

The class of '98 had its dinner at the Mansion House, and "high jinks" was the order of the evening. The freshmen caught one of their number, William Strickland, napping before the supper and conveyed him to Milltown, where they stuffed him with cakes, ginger beer, &c., and then allowed him to go to the supper. The sophs captured a big six-foot-two freshman, Clarence Garretson, and took him to their banquet. They put him in a baby chair, fed him out of baby dishes, and allowed him only milk to drink. After supper three of the students got hilarious and commenced throwing bottles around the street. One broke a gas lamp and the three were promptly arrested. After promising to behave themselves and pay the damages, they were released.

A fencing class has been formed and the acting director of the gymnasium gives lessons daily.

The meetings of the Philoclean Society are very interesting, and the members get a great deal of information and fun out of the speeches. Dr. J. F. B. Thompson, an old Philoclean, has promised to give a talk on the subject of "How to Write an Essay," and he will have a large audience. Preliminary steps have been taken looking to the election of a Custodian of Archives," who shall have the care of the very valuable records of the society, running back over a period of fifty years.

The Glee Club will sing at Somerville, Feb. 14. Drury, '96, has almost completely recovered from his serious fall several weeks ago.

Instead of a cremation the Sophomores expect to give a play for the benefit of the Athletic Association.

Elting, '97, was compelled, last week, to leave college on account of illness. He hopes to return soon.

The campus has been leveled, and will be a thing of beauty in the Spring.

Lieut. Davis has made a radical change in the Battalion Color Guard. Instead of having, as heretofore, a Color Sergeant and two Color Guards from the ranks, there are now a Color Sergeant and two Color Corporals, each of whom ranks among the first officers of his class. This was done to give importance to the colors.

STEVENS FRESHMAN DINNER.

The Sophomores Had No Opportunity to Make Trouble.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 9.—Examinations for conditioned students of the sophomore and freshman classes, in the department of mathematics, were held on Monday, and on Wednesday a re-examination was held for the members of the junior class conditioned in kinematics.

President Morton, who has been suffering for the past two weeks with a severe attack of the grip, is now much better, and will return to his duties in a few days. His lectures and recitations have been conducted by Dr. Geyer.

The freshman dinner, which was held Thursday at the Hotel Marlborough, New-York, was a great success. The arrangements had been made with great secrecy, and in consequence the freshmen were not disturbed at all by the sophomores. The menu was excellent. Frederick W. L. Powin, Jr., President of the class, was toastmaster, and the toasts were responded to as follows: "The Class," R. C. Peck; "The Faculty," R. P. Jennings; "The Baseball Team," George Storer; "The State," C. D. Christie; "The Ladies," George C. Cole; "The Football Team," A. F. Hagstoz. The committee having the dinner in charge were Henry Graham King and L. De Berg.

Many members of the senior class are now in Philadelphia, where they have gone on an inspection trip under the charge of Prof. Denton.

The midwinter meeting of the Stevens Institute Alumni Association will be held on Feb. 19 in the hall of the preparatory school. The meeting will be preceeded as usual by a dinner.

The committees of the junior, sophomore, and freshman classes, on the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, met on Monday and decided to act together in the future. Walter Kidde, Chairman of the junior class committee, was elected Chairman of the Whole. A sub-committee, consisting of O. M. Kelly, '97; Warren H. Miller, '98, and Beck, '99, was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to the three classes.

The Mandolin Club took part at a concert which was given on Wednesday evening at the Hoboken High School.

The management of the musical clubs, recognizing the advantages of striking advertisements, have issued posters for all the larger concerts, having on them, besides the announcement of the concert, a half-tone picture of each of the three musical clubs. The clubs will give three concerts during the week.

A meeting of the junior class was held on Friday, and the following committee was elected to decide upon the competition for class historian: E. J. Manby, G. P. Richardson, and A. B. Miller.

COLUMBIA AS A UNIVERSITY.

The Number Studying Under Each of the Several Faculties.

President Seth Low has recently issued the university catalogue for 1895-6. This contains a complete statement of every school connected with the college.

At Columbia an effort is made to distinguish sharply between the college and the university Faculties, the latter representing what pedagogically Columbia believes to be the university. In this light at Columbia the School of Arts is the college, and the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Mines, Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science constitute the university. College seniors study under any of the university Faculties. The Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Mines are professional Faculties, and conduct the professional schools known as the School of Law, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the School of Mines, which last is really a school of architecture and applied science. The Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science conduct the work generally organized elsewhere as the graduate school, but, in addition, they give much instruction, not only to seniors in the college, but to regular students in the professional schools, a large percentage of whom are college graduates. The following table thus shows the total number of students studying in the college and under each university Faculty. The first set of figures is free from duplication, and shows the exact total of students in the university. The second set shows the number studying under each Faculty, including duplicates; the duplication indicates the extent to which Columbia's wide educational tender is treated as a unified tender, regardless of subdivision by schools and Faculties:

	Exact.	Duplicate.
School of Arts	260	268
Faculty of Law	324	334
Faculty of Medicine, (College of Physicians and Surgeons)	699	704
Faculty of Mines	370	378
Faculty of Political Science	62	341
Faculty of Philosophy	124	222
Faculty of Pure Science	34	83
Total	1,873	2,330

There are 86 professors, 13 demonstrators, 25 instructors, 23 tutors, 30 assistants, 3 curators, and 16 honorary lecturers in the entire university. There are 8 emeritus professors and 5 additional officers.

In regard to the library, it is announced that there are at present 215,000 bound books for the use of students, showing an increase of 25,000 books since last year. Over 800 scientific and literary periodicals are regularly received, indicating a gain of 100 over last year. The increase in the number of volumes in the library has been estimated at 18,000 annually for the past four years.

NORMAL COLLEGE INTERESTS.

Many Plans for Meetings and Debates Among Its Members.

The Philomathean Society of the Normal College has elected Miss A. Wenstink and Miss F. Jeroloman to represent it in the coming debate between the Alpha Beta Gamma Society and the Philomathean Society. The date of the debate has not yet been decided upon. A prize of $20, offered by the President of the Board of Education, is to be awarded to the best debater.

The Alpha Beta Gamma Society will hold a debate next Friday afternoon. The proposition is, "That Arbitration is the Only Proper Method of Settling Disputes Between Nations." The affirmative will be taken by Miss E. Strauss and Miss I. Isaacs, and the negative side by Miss M. Joseph and Miss Mary Toone.

The February number of The Echo, issued last week, contains a number of interesting articles by the students. Among them are the following: "The Eagle of Falkenburg," "Settlements in Africa," "A French Village School," "Bronx in Winter," and "An Indian Thanksgiving."

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Normal College will occur on Feb. 14. There will be no celebrations such as marked the "birthday" last year. The alumnae "at home" will be held on Friday afternoon, in the alumnae library. The officers have invited all the ex-Presidents to pour tea. All the alumnae and their friends have been invited to attend.

The Shakespeare and literature class has entered upon its eighth term. Miss Helen Gray Cone has been chosen as the lecturer for this term.

The natural science class, conducted by the President of the association, Mrs. John I. Northrop, has for its subjects botany and zoology. Excellent mineralogical, zoological, and botanical collections for the use of undergraduates and teachers in the public schools have been made.

The Committee on Child Study consists of representatives from all classes interested in the education of children. Papers are read and the results of experiments are given and discussed. The Committee on Women Commissioners and Trustees has been untiring in its efforts to have women appointed on the Board of Education.

HONOR SYSTEM FOR DARTMOUTH.

Students Start a Movement to Institute the Princeton Plan.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9.—President Tucker has just returned from a week's visit among several of the alumni associations.

There is much agitation in Dartmouth in regard to the honor system and its application in examinations. In various colleges, notably Princeton, this system works admirably, and there is a movement among the students to institute it here.

George Kennan will deliver a lecture next Tuesday evening on his adventures in arctic Asia.

A dramatic club has been organized and the cast of characters has been selected. The play to be presented is a comedy in five acts, entitled "Money," by Lord Lytton. The text used is the original, first produced in the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London, Dec. 8, 1840, and in the old Park Theatre, New-York, Feb. 1, 1841.

Dr. Selah Merrill, D. D., LL.D of Andover, Mass., for two terms United States Consul at Jerusalem, delivered an instructive lecture in Bissel Hall, Monday, Feb. 3. His subject was "One Hundred Things About Jerusalem." Dr. Merrill's address proved to be one of the intellectual treats of the year.

Henry A. Stimson, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle will preach in the college church to-morrow. Dr. Stimson's chief work has been as a pastor in Minneapolis, Worcester, St. Louis, and New-York City. He has served as Trustee of Carleton, Drury, and Mount Holyoke Colleges and Hartford Seminary. Mrs. Stimson is the daughter of ex-President Bartlett.

The Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity has initiated the following students of the Medical College: R. U. Basatel, Manchester; C. W. Pease, Amherst, Mass.; John A. Wilson, Philadelphia.

The initiates of the Alpha Upsilon Mu Society, which was established last year through the efforts of Ignatius Vado of Mexico, are H. C. Martin, Millbury, Mass.; J. R. Healy, Newburyport, Mass., and Ignatius Vado of Mexico.

NAVAL ACADEMY STUDENTS' TESTS.

Shaft Made by '94 Men to be Tried—The Demerit System.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The Naval Academy authorities have erected in the Steam Engineering Building an experimental tank 20 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 10 feet wide. It is to be filled with salt water, and will be used to test the strain on the shaft of a propellor to be run by a 100 horse power engine, made by the naval cadets of the class of '94. A Boyd tonsorial dynameter registers the pounds of strain that the shaft will bear.

The great majority of hopelessly deficient cadets at the semi-annual examination in January are awaiting the time to send in their resignations, which will be promptly accepted. Formerly, cadets found deficient at the semi-annual were allowed to proceed with their studies to the annual examination in June. The change was made some years ago, and the Government was saved much expense by it.

Another important change made in the last decade was to place the conduct marks of the naval cadet on the merit roll. The man who graduates No. 1 in his class will receive promotion in the grade of Captain five years ahead of the cadet who graduates No. 10 in the same class. Demerits fall as thick as snowflakes. From one to five demerits may be given for an open wardrobe door or for a piece of paper on the floor.

The demerit system has a double punishment in it. It affects a cadet standing for life, and is liable during the academic year to dismiss him. In the graduation year 150 is the demerit line for a cadet. Severe as this discipline is, some of the cadets show themselves marvels of military mechanism, and several have been known to go the whole year without a demerit. Cadet William S. Dubose of Georgia, now of the second class, went through his whole first year without one. Naval Cadet James J. Raley of Michigan, now at sea, has performed the same marvelous military feat, and was known at the academy as a "conduct fiend."

ESSAYS FOR UNION SOPHOMORES.

Not Enough Time to Prepare the Usual Class Orations.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Inasmuch as Washington's Birthday, which is set down in the catalogue as a holiday, comes on Saturday, the students have appointed a committee, consisting of W. H. Hall, '96; A. H. Birch, '97, and W. M. Swann, '98, to endeavor to procure a "bolt" on Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

Because of insufficient time for instruction, the sophomores have been given the alternative of writing an essay instead of a class oration. The assigned subjects are: "The Early Life of Lincoln," "The Boers," "The Monroe Doctrine," "The Political Distribution of South Africa," "Electric Carriages," "The Present Importance of a Navy," "Arbitration as a Practical Substitute for War," and "The Present Interest of Europe in Colonization."

SIGNALS FOR CITY UNIVERSITY.

Weather Reports to be Sent from Washington—Gifts to the Library.

The Government authorities have established a signal station at University Heights. The weather reports from all directions will be telegraphed to the University Heights telegraph office. Flags showing the character of these reports will be displayed upon a tall flagstaff to be erected upon the "Battery Hill," at the southern end of the campus of the University of the City of New-York.

It was discovered the other day that the university law library was destitute of the oldest and most valuable law book extant; also that the library of pedagogy lacked the oldest text book in existence. Upon a hint given by a university professor a generous officer of the American Bible Society promised two books to supply these deficiencies.

The first university "smoker" will be held in the Hotel Brunswick on the evening of Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. The committee in charge consists of R. H. Bayliss, '95, and James Boyd, '82. It is understood that the committee contemplates making this a joint festivity, in which graduates of all the departments will join.

There has been considerable interest manifested by all connected with the university in regard to the new street which it is proposed to open through the centre of the campus. The students do not understand why their neighbors desire this street, as University Avenue, when cut through, will make ample room for cross-town traffic. Senator Chauncey's recently offered to prohibit this movement are highly appreciated by the students and the professors.

William F. Havemeyer has presented to the university library for the department of history a set of B. F. Stevens's Fac-similes of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America." As this work was strictly limited to 200 copies for subscribers, it is likely to become very rare.

The next athletic and gymnastic exhibition will take place in the gymnasium on the evening of Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

The junior and senior class reception was held in the Chancellor's house on Friday evening.

CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS DEFICIENT

Seventy Failed to Pass the Review Examinations—Notes and News.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the City College, Thursday, the results of the review examinations and of the first term's work were considered. The largest number of deficient students was found in the freshman class. Forty-two were found to be unable to keep up with their studies. Some of them were permitted to return to the class lower. In all the classes the deficient students numbered seventy. They were distributed as follows: Freshman, 42; sophomores, 15; juniors, 12; seniors, 1.

The Chess Club is going to challenge the Columbia College Chess Club to a tournament. It is not known whether Columbia will accept. If this match does not come off, one between the City College and Brooklyn Polytechnic will be arranged. A tournament among the members will be held in a few weeks.

The Checker Club has finished a tournament. M. Greenbaum, '96, and H. M. Phillips, '96, were so close at the end that it was decided they should play a second match. In the second match Mr. Phillips won five games and Mr. Greenbaum one. This tournament was for the championship of the club. An election of officers will be held in three weeks.

Dr. I. Sickles, Instructor of Natural History, is the inventor of one of the few cutting machines for microscopic measurements. This machine is capable of making lines at a distance of one-twenty-four-thousandth of an inch apart.

A prize of $125 has been offered to the undergraduate of the college who writes the best story illustrating college life. The story must contain 4,000 words. The prize has been offered by the "Bachelor of Arts" Magazine. The only requirement is a year's subscription to the magazine.

COL. WARING AT PRATT INSTITUTE.

He Will Lecture Thursday Evening—Encouraging Reports of Work.

Col. George W. Waring, Jr., Street Commissioner of New-York, will speak in Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. His subject will be "The Disposal of Garbage, and Municipal Cleaning."

The department of museum invites the public to view an interesting loan collection of the Soderholtz photographs of the Boston Public Library. This collection includes reproductions of the Sargent and Chavannes mural decorations. It will be on exhibition until Feb. 15, from 10 to 5 o'clock daily, and from 7:30 to 9:30 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

The art department gave a social Saturday evening. It was in the form of a fancy dress party, at which each guest represented a well-known historical character. It was in charge of the first year normal students.

Dora M. Norton, instructor in drawing and sketching, has had two pictures accepted and favorably hung in the Fall academy exhibition.

Ethelyn K. Fenner, instructor in drawing and water colors, has had two pictures accepted for the Spring water color exhibition.

The library department reports that during the past month five of its graduates have been placed in desirable positions.

RELAXATION PARTY AT WELLS.

Students Enjoy Themselves After Mid-Year Examinations.

AURORA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The last of the mid-year examinations at Wells College were held Thursday, and in the evening the event was celebrated by the annual relaxation and recreation party in the gymnasium.

Most of the costumes were unique, and the different parts of the programme were heartily applauded. The class of '99 presented scenes from the "Midway"; the rest of the programme consisted of Irish and negro dances, a menagerie, pantomime, comic songs, "grinds," and a cake-walk.

Phoenix Literarum Societas held its semi-annual election of new members Wednesday evening in Phoenix Hall. The result was as follows: Miss Miles, '97; Miss Hepburn, '97; Miss Van Buskirk, '97; Miss Joslin, '97; Miss Cross, '97; Miss Brandon, '98, and Miss Osborne, '98.

The Rev. Dean A. Walker, Professor of Biblical Literature, lectured in the Cruttenden School, in Rochester, Monday evening, on "Turkey in the Nineteenth Century."

ELECTIONS AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Dramatic and Athletic Associations Choose Officers.

At a meeting of the Dramatic Association of St. John's College on Wednesday the following officers were elected: President—James Donovan, '97; Vice President—R. McDonnell, '97; Secretary—J. Kelly, '97; Treasurer—George Grainger, '97; Property Manager—P. Paulding Brant, '97.

The First Division elections were held last Thursday, the result being as follows: Athletic Association—J. Francis Quinlan, '97, President; Charles Wade, '99, Treasurer; E. Romadka, '99, Secretary. Billiard Association—William Joyce, '98, President; S. M. McPartland, '99, Vice President; Charles Reilly, '99, Secretary. Reading Room Association—H. G. Shields, '99, President; J. T. Mason, '98, Vice President; Walter Greery, '99, Secretary; Martin Walshe, '90, Treasurer.

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR THE BONDS

Persons Who Will Pay 112 and over for Their Allotments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning published a partial list of those to whom allotments had been made of the new 4 per cent. bonds. In addition to the published allotments, the following have been made to persons who bid 112 and over for the bonds:

Bidder.	Amount.	Price.
Joseph Morris, New-York, N. Y.	20,000	112
First National B'k, Mifflintown, Penn.	19,000	112
Pacific National B'k, Nantucket, Mass.	10,000	112
First National B

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improving Prices on the Brilliant Success of the New Loan.

STOCKS AND BONDS MOVING UPWARD

Foreign Liquidation More than Offset by Home Purchases—Gains in the Grangers and Industrials—Money Market Better.

MONDAY—A. M.

Last week will go into the financial history of the country on account of the enormous success of the Government loan, the bids for which were opened at Washington on Wednesday. That it was subscribed for nearly six times over, and that the Government will realize a premium equal to more than 11 per cent., were both matters of intense surprise. On Tuesday last the financial community was congratulating itself because it was felt that the whole loan would be covered with, perhaps, $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 to spare, at figures which would probably net about 9 per cent. premium to the Treasury. The gold reserve on Saturday was down to $44,483,126. On that day there was transferred to the account of the Treasury in this city, $10,600,000 in gold, and at the same time there was deposited $2,000,000 additional for examination. It is safe to say, therefore, that from this time on the Government's reserve will show very material gains.

The importance of the successful placing of the loan is already reflected in improving prices on the Stock Exchange and in a much better feeling in commercial and manufacturing circles. The foreigners have not yet grasped the importance of the change and have been steady sellers of our securities throughout the week. But, in spite of this fact, the home demand has not only absorbed the foreign offerings, but has advanced prices materially. The granger stocks are up on an average of 3½ points each, and the advance in the remainder of the list has been only slightly less marked. In the industrials, Sugar has gained 5⅝, Consolidated Gas 4¾, Leather preferred 4½, Distillers' 3, Western Union 1⅝, and others somewhat less. Tobacco has suffered from the effects of a raid, made, it is believed, for the purpose of buying the stock at a low level. The annual meeting of the company is to be held this week, and a most satisfactory showing is promised.

Not the least favorable development of the week was in the money market. The fear that the new loan would bring about stringency no longer exists, and banks and financial institutions are disposed to be more liberal to borrowers than they have been. The foreign exchange market is also easier, owing to liberal offerings of bankers' bills, supposed to be in connection with the loan. The bank statement showed an expansion in loans for the first time in many months.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Feb. 9, 1895
Adams Express	149	149	..
Alton & Terre Haute	57	57	38
American Coal	115	115	..
American Cotton Oil	19	17⅞	19¼
American Cotton Oil pf	68	65	64
American Express	111	111	..
*American Sugar Ref	113½	106⅛	91½
*American Sugar Ref. pf	100¾	99	92½
American T. & C. Co	92¼	92	..
American Tobacco	79½	75½	95
American Tobacco pf	101½	100½	106
Ann Arbor	10⅛	10	..
Ann Arbor pf	27¼	25¾	..
A., T. & S. F. all in pd	16⅜	15⅛	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when is	26	23⅜	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	¾	⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	41	39	62½
Baltimore & Ohio S. pf	7	7	..
*Bay State Gas	19	18⅛	20½
Brunswick Company	½	½	..
Canada Southern	50⅞	48⅞	48⅝
Canadian Pacific	58½	57½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	15⅜	16½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66⅛	63⅜	74
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81	76¾	71
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	99⅜	94½
Chicago & North. pf	145½	143½	143¾
C., M. & St. Paul	76	73⅝	55⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	127½	118
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	73¼	69	62
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	38⅜	35⅝	37¼
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90	90	..
Cleve., L. & W. pf	50	50	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	3½	3½	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¾	28	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	3¾	..
C., H. V. & Toledo	18	17½	19¼
Consolidated Gas Co	159	154½	128
Delaware & Hudson	129⅜	127⅜	129
Delaware, Lack. & West	163⅜	161½	159½
Denver & Rio Grande	14	13⅜	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	45	35
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	19¼	15⅜	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	14¼	14¼	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	61¾	61½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	33	31½	..
Flint & Père Marquette	14	14	..
General Electric	30⅛	27½	28⅝
Great Northern pf	110	110	..
Illinois Central	98	95½	..
Int. Conduit & Insulating	35	35	..
Iowa Central	10¼	9	6
Iowa Central pf	36	34	20
Laclede Gas	21¼	20½	20¾
Laclede Gas pf	81½	79	85
Lake Erie & Western	22½	21½	16
Lake Erie & Western pf	75	73	70
Lake Shore	146⅜	143⅝	137½
Long Island	82	81¾	84
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	21½	19½	..
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	45½	52¾
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	9¼	..
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	23¾	21	23¾
Manhattan Beach	7¾	7¾	..
Manhattan Consolidated	108¾	105¾	107¾
*Metropolitan Traction	108	104	..
Mexican Central	10¼	10¼	..
Mexican National certs.	1¾	1⅝	..
Michigan Central	97½	96	..
Minn. & St. Louis	20⅞	19¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	81	77½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	49	47	..
Minnesota Iron	68	67	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	12½	14¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	29¾	26	22⅞
Missouri Pacific	25¼	20⅞	21½
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	..
National Lead Co	27¾	25½	30
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	86½	81¾
National Linseed Oil	19	19	18
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	47
New-Jersey Central	109	106¾	86⅞
New-York Central	98¾	97¾	99⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14	14	13¼
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d. pf	29	29	..
N.Y.,L.E. & W.,all in. pd	16⅞	16⅛	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd	28	26¼	..
N. Y., S. & W	11¼	10¾	13
N. Y., S. & W. pf	31¼	29	28
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2⅜	2¼
Norfolk & Western pf	9¼	8½	13⅛
North American	5⅝	5⅛	3½
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅜	3¼
Northern Pacific pf	16	15⅛	15⅝
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅛	16
Oregon Ry. & Nav	15⅝	14¾	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7¼	7¼	..
Pacific Mail	30⅝	28½	21
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	3½	3½	3
Peoria & Eastern	5⅛	5	..
Phil. & Read	6½	6¼	..
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd	15	13½	..
P., C., C. & St. L	18¼	17½	16¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57¾	55	46½
Pitts. & Western pf	20	20	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	159½	155¾	155
Rio Grande Western	17	16	..
Rio Grande Western pf	45	41	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅜	5¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅞	12	8⅝
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	90	90
St. Paul & Omaha	40½	36⅜	30
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120½	120½	110¼
Silver bullion certfs	68¼	67¾	60½
Southern Pacific	22	21	17½
Southern Railway	11	9⅞	10
Southern Railway pf	32¾	28⅞	31¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅞	29	14⅞
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8¼	8⅝
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅝	6⅞	9¾
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	4⅝	4¼	3¾
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6¾	5¼	4⅞
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	12⅜	10⅝	7½
U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	24⅝	23½	15¼
United States Express	41½	41½	..
*United States Leather	11⅜	9¾	9½
*United States Leather pf	68½	62⅜	62⅝
United States Rubber	27¾	25½	43½
United States Rubber pf	87⅛	83½	94¼
Wabash	7⅜	7	5⅞
Wabash pf	18½	16⅝	13½
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	83⅜	87¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅞	11¼	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40¼	37½	37⅜
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	..

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $559,025. The banks now hold $40,182,425 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,289,100, an increase in specie of $935,000, an increase of legal tenders of $485,700, an increase in deposits of $2,324,700, and a decrease in circulation of $353,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 8, '96.	Feb. 1, '96.	Feb. 9, '95.
Loans	$448,852,800	$447,142,700	$484,586,600
Specie	77,990,900	76,845,900	82,263,900
Legal tenders	85,874,500	85,388,800	85,191,000
Net deposits	492,773,800	490,447,200	534,754,700
Circulation	13,445,800	13,799,000	11,505,300

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Feb. 8, '96.	Feb. 1, '96.	Feb. 9, '95.
Specie	$77,500,900	$76,845,900	$82,263,900
Legal tenders	85,874,500	85,388,300	85,191,000
Total reserve	$163,375,400	$162,235,200	$167,454,900
Reserve req'd against deposits	123,192,675	122,611,800	135,688,675
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$40,182,425	$39,623,400	$33,766,225

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$40,182,425	1891	$20,242,675
1895	33,766,225	1890	9,858,900
1894	85,633,700	1889	14,152,975
1893	17,240,575	1888	20,143,275
1892	33,441,425	1887	18,609,600

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 2½@8 per cent., the average for the week being about 4½ per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being 5½@6 per cent.

Commercial paper was extremely dull. Rates were nominally 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 6@7 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 7@9 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £281,410 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.15, became 68.40. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,075,000f. in gold and 2,200,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.23 for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@68.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,918,210, and the imports for the same period $11,014,453. The net exports, therefore, have been $903,753. The net exports to date in 1895 were $25,954,705, in 1894 $1,682,513, and in 1893 $17,940,376.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Nor. 1st..1
Canada Southern 1st..1
Central of New-Jersey gen..2
Central of New-Jersey gen., R..1½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s..1⅝
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 1st con..1¼
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r..1½
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s..2
East Penn., Virginia & Georgia gen..1⅝
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy 1st..1⅝
Erie 2d con. cfs..1½
Forth Worth & D. C. 1st..1
Forth Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r..1¼
International & Great Northern 1st..1½
Iowa Central 1st..2
Kansas & Texas 1st..1¾
Kansas & Texas 2d..1
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s..1½
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st..1⅜
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s..2
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago con..2½
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago gen..2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con., 1913..1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s..2
Mobile & Ohio gen..1
New-York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s..2
Northern Pacific 3d., c..4
Northern Pacific con..1½
Northern Pacific con., t. r..2¼
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st, t. r..2
Northern Pacific col. trust notes..3¾
Northern Pacific terminal 1st..1
Ohio Southern 1st..2⅞
Oregon Improvement con., t. r..2½
Oregon Short Line 6s..1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r..3¾
Ore. Short Line & Utah Nor. con., t. r..4⅞
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s..2
Rio Grande Western 1st..1⅛
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st..1
Rock Island deb. 5s..3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con..1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s..2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st..2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d..1
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota..1¼
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s..1½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st..1¼
Southern Pacific of New-Mexico 1st..1¼
Southern Railway 5s..1⅛
Texas Pacific 1st..1½
Texas Pacific 2d..1
Ulster & Delaware con..1½
Union Elevated 1st..1
Union Pacific 1st, 1899..1¼
United States Cordage 1st, t. r..3⅜
Western New-York & Pennsylvania gen..1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r..1⅝

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio con. 5s, 1988..1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st..1
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d con..1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen..1
Chicago Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s..1½
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s..1
Laclede Gas 1st..1
Missouri Pacific con..1
Missouri Pacific 3d..2¾
New-York, Sus. & Western gen..5

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil..1
American Sugar Refining..5⅝
American Sugar Refining pf..1⅞
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé, pf., wh. iss..1
Canada Southern..1⅞
Canadian Pacific..2⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio..1¼
Chicago & Northwestern..3¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..3⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis..2⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul..3½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf..1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific..3½
Cleveland, Lor. & W. pf..2
Colorado Fuel & Iron..1½
Col. & Hock. Coal..1⅝
Consolidated Gas..4⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf..1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all. in. pd..2⅜
Dul., S. S. & At. pf..1⅜
Evansville & Terre Haute..1½
Iowa Central..1⅜
Iowa Central pf..7
Laclede Gas pf..2
Lake Erie & Western pf..1½
Lake Shore..1
Louisville & Nashville..2⅛
L., N. A. & Chicago pf..2⅞
Manhattan..2⅛
Metropolitan Traction..3
Michigan Central..1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf..4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf..3
Minnesota Iron..1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf..2¾
Pacific Mail..1⅝
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf..1¾
Pullman Car..6¾
St. Paul & Omaha..5¼
Southern Railway pf..2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron..3⅝
United States Cordage pf..1
United States Cordage gtd..2⅝
United States Leather..1¾
United States Leather pf..4½
Wabash pf..1
Western Union..1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf..2½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco..2¼
Baltimore & Ohio..1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western..3
Missouri Pacific..1⅝
National Starch 1st pf..2½
O., R. & Nav..1¾
United States Rubber pf..1⅝

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Immediately upon the announcement of the tremendous success achieved by the Government in having applications for nearly $600,000,000 for the $100,000,000 bonds it offered, at prices considerably higher than was universally thought they would bring, the bond market became strong, and the inquiry for high-grade bonds very large—larger, in fact, than has been apparent since the December panic. Bond houses which have not been large buyers before bought heavily, and the floating supply of bonds has been pretty well absorbed.

Speculative bonds have been active and nearly all issues have advanced. Northern Pacifics were especially strong, with large transactions, on the extremely favorable showing now being made by the company. For the last year the earnings were more than enough to pay the interest on the first, second, and third mortgage bonds, and at the present rate of earnings a reorganization cannot be effected without giving both the seconds and thirds very much more liberal terms than has been hitherto expected; in fact, the feeling is that the second mortgage bonds will not be disturbed, and that the back interest will be paid.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern bonds sold at 40 freely, the lowest price yet recorded. The road has not shown very large earnings on account of the depressed condition of the section of country it runs through. Competent judges, however, believe the company has a future, it being considered "the Harlem of the Northwest," running through, as it does, a fertile stretch of country, and extending the entire length of the City of Seattle, and having a strategical position, which is wanted by not only the Northern Pacific but by the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Roads.

The most active bonds were Governments, which were exceptionally strong, advancing on an average of about 3 per cent., with enormous dealings. The new 4s closed at 116¾, against sales on Monday at 113. Traction and Gas securities have shown renewed activity. The issues of the East River Gas Company are 2 to 3 per cent. higher, and similar advances have been recorded in many other bonds. The supply is limited, and any considerable buying will restore prices to the level prevailing before the troubles in December.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 6, 1896	£48,550,689	....
Feb. 7, 1895	36,801,800	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 6, 1896	77,459,773	£49,632,885
Feb. 7, 1895	85,657,673	49,437,384
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 6, 1896	32,678,450	14,005,050
Feb. 7, 1895	40,944,000	13,648,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 6, 1896	24,850,000	12,095,000
Feb. 7, 1895	16,119,000	13,760,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 6, 1896	8,004,000	10,201,000
Feb. 7, 1895	8,004,000	11,530,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 6, 1896	3,106,000	6,849,000
Feb. 7, 1895	4,108,000	6,880,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 6, 1896	2,666,000	1,333,000
Feb. 7, 1895	3,504,667	1,752,333
Totals last week	£197,359,012	£94,715,935
Corresponding week in 1895	193,169,867	99,302,233
Week ending Jan. 30	197,080,652	94,560,844
Corresponding week last year	190,676,887	99,013,833

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$11,244,502
Corresponding week 1895	9,698,195
Since Jan. 1, 1896	63,401,306
Corresponding period 1895	60,133,525
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,496,366
Corresponding week 1895	7,306,318
Since Jan. 1, 1896	40,988,851
Corresponding period 1895	36,989,621
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$3,814,377
Corresponding week 1895	41,353
Since Jan. 1, 1896	11,331,461
Corresponding period 1895	719,940
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,750,175
Corresponding week 1895	701,721
Since Jan. 1, 1896	17,658,393
Corresponding period 1895	30,103,541

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Feb. 8	$566,773,210
Balances for week ending Feb. 8	33,964,352
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 1	596,420,930
Balances for week ending Feb. 1	33,667,255
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 25	510,040,404
Balances for week ending Jan. 25	27,148,165
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 18	590,908,934
Balances for week ending Jan. 18	30,248,102
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 11	613,214,089
Balances for week ending Jan. 11	37,764,698

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The local security market during the week has been dull and inactive. The principal sales were 175 shares of Commercial Union Telegraph at 105. Twenty-five shares of Hudson River Telephone and 33 shares of Merchants' Bank were sold at current quotations. Twenty shares of Albany Railway stock were sold at 133½. Troy City Railway stock is up ½ on the favorable statement for the quarter ended Dec. 31. It shows: Gross earnings, $125,531, and net income, $28,742. For the corresponding quarter in 1894 the gross earnings were $112,333, and the net income $25,435. Union Railway stock is up over 1 per cent. on the bid price, with no stock offered. New-York Air Brake rose to 5 bid, with several inquiries at that price on reports of better business and improvement in the company's affairs.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 6s, due 1940	105½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	43	46
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	..	107
†New-York Air Brake Co.	5	7½
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R.	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	114¾
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	99½	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	103	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	80
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 8.—The local stock market for the week has continued firm, with a fair demand for investments. Bank stocks, as a rule, have advanced somewhat, but, owing to the light offerings, there has been but little trading. American National has sold at 45, National Bank of Commerce at 44½, and Weybosset National at 44½. Manufacturing stocks are quiet and firm; Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred sold at 117, and Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe common at 76. Insurance stocks are still in favor, with bid prices well sustained, and little disposition to sell. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas are somewhat quiet. The former has sold at 81½@82. For Providence Gas 84 is bid, with some stock in the market at 85¼.

The local money market remains in much the same condition as was reported last week. Commercial paper is quoted 6@7 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	45	46½
Atlantic	31⅝	36
Blackstone Canal	24⅝	25½
City	58¾	..
Commercial	46¼	..
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44¼	46¼
First	112	..
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	61	..
Lime Rock	7⅞	..
Manufacturers'	51¾	..
Mechanics'	140	..
Merchants'	63¼	64½
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44½	45¼
National Commerce	44	45
Old	113	..
Providence	155	..
Phenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	55½	..
Weybosset	44	45
PAWTUCKET.		
First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Co.	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y. N. H. & H.	184½	186
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135½	138½
Providence & Springfield	97	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252	..
Providence, Warren & B.	122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	193	204
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	90	110
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	117
Nicholson File	57	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	102	110
National & Prov. Wors. 0s	100	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252	..
Providence, Warren & B.	122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	193	204
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	90	110
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	117
Nicholson File	57	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	102	110
National & Prov. Wors. 0s	100	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252	..
Providence, Warren & B.	122½	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81½	82
Providence Gas	84	85½
Pawtucket Gas	85	..
Providence Telephone	90	93
R. I. Elect. Protect	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	105	112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—There has been very little doing in our market the past week. Money is not yet plentiful enough to justify brokers in encouraging the opening of new marginal accounts, and the expected developments in the Natural Gas and Traction deals have been delayed so often that the public feels disposed to wait. Westinghouse Air Brake continues strong, but the other Westinghouse securities, especially Electric, have been very dull and barely steady. The bond market is exceptionally quiet. General trade is holding up better than many expected, and some very confident predictions are made regarding the iron market. One of the leading houses in the Street, which has made some inquiry into the conditions surrounding the latter, expresses the opinion that by the beginning of the April quarter the iron market will not only be considerably more active, but that prices will be higher.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny Gas Co.	51	..
Consolidated Gas	49	..
Pittsburg Gas	..	115
Chartiers Gas	..	6
Manufacturers' Gas	49½	..
People's Pipeage	13	..
Pennsylvania Gas	..	6
Philadelphia Company	17⅞	18
Wheeling Gas	..	16
Westinghouse Elect. 1st pf.	50	..
Westinghouse Elect. 2d pf.	29	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	164	..
Standard Underground Cable	103	104
Central Traction	26	26½
Duquesne Traction	34	..
Citizens' Traction	56	57
Pleasant Valley	..	19½
Birmingham Traction	15⅝	16
West End	..	50

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for 30-day bills ½ per cent. The English participation in the new American loan was beyond expectation, and it is still believed that £1,500,000 in gold will be exported hence in connection with the loan. Silver was quiet. The stock market showed improvement and was brighter than since the collapse in the Autumn. Consols advanced ⅜. American railroad securities were buoyant. These advances were made: Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As, 1¼; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 1; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred and Union Pacific, each ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific common, each ½; Denver and Rio Grande common and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, each ¼. Norfolk and Western declined 1, and Central Pacific and Northern Pacific, each ¼.

WANTED TO BE A THEATRICAL MAN

Mr. Nitsche of Newark Gave $200 to C. F. Foster, Who Disappeared.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 9.—M. Aloysius Nitsche of this city answered an advertisement in a New-York newspaper Friday for a man with capital to back a theatrical enterprise, representing it as a sure winner. The advertiser gave his name as C. F. Foster, Park House, Newark.

Nitsche met Foster, who said the enterprise was in California, and that he wanted to bring it East. Nitsche agreed to advance $200, and he gave Foster $120 of it in cash and a check for $80.

They met yesterday morning and were to go at once to California. They left for New-York, but on the way Foster disappeared. He had cashed the check before they started.

Dividends.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February

AUCTION SALES ON REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 813 Union Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Street, 20.3 by 168 by 25.6 by 64.9 by jog 14.58 by 90, three-story frame building, with store in front, and two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $1,115.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, referee, 53 Warren Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of West Broadway, 25.2 by 76.2, five-story stone-front building, with store. Due on judgment, $20,675.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. H. F. Schellhess, with John F. James & Son, has sold for Mrs. Mary B. Duryea, to the A. B. See Manufacturing Company, at about $40,000, the block fronting on Pearl Street, between Water and Front Streets, 200 by 102.2 by 200 by 103. A six-story factory will be erected on the site.

Negotiations have been practically concluded for the sale of the Johnston building, on Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue, to the Royal Arcanum, for $225,000.

Messrs. John F. James & Son have sold for Mary L. Lovell, to Kate M. Thayer, at $26,000, the three-story brick dwelling 35 Monroe Place, 25 by 50 by 100, and for George A. Stanton, to Thomas F. Rockford, at $17,600, the three-and-one-half-story brick dwelling 270 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold for ex-Senator W. H. Reynolds, to Mrs. Sarah Venners, at $8,750, the three-story dwelling 405 Park Place, 18 by 31.

Mr. R. C. Gillies has sold for J. F. Arundell, to T. J. Simpson, at $8,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 458 Ninth Street.

The sales of real estate at auction in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $94,875. In the corresponding week last year they were $361,730.

There were recorded in Brooklyn last week 271 mortgages for $841,242, of which 107 for $237,779 were at more than 5 per cent., and 164 for $603,463 were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 319 mortgages for $1,045,064, of which 149 for $288,-047 were at more than 5 per cent. and 170 for $757,017 were at 5 per cent. or less.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

5TH AVE., OPP. CENTRAL PARK

2 choice, medium-sized extension dwellings; entirely new; handsomely finished in hardwood; for sale on most easy terms.

COLDING & WHITEHOUSE,

9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

CONVENT AVE., COR. 143D ST.

This choice new dwelling is offered for sale on very easy terms at a low figure; also an inside house.

COLDING & WHITEHOUSE,

9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges. A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

FOR SALE.—To close estate, extra wide (37½ ft.) private house; four stories and basement; brownstone; lot 200.10 in depth through the block, with private stable in the rear. An unusual opportunity to secure a home built to order and first class in every respect, at a most reasonable figure. Permits and particulars from the agents

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—By Augustus Taber, handsome country seat at Westchester, New-York, on Long Island Sound, containing 58 acres of upland and 28 acres of salt meadow, with water grant; terms reasonable; for particulars and maps address MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET

on Chambers, Spruce, Beekman, Fulton, John, Maiden Lane, Dey, Barclay, Park Place, Park Row, Nassau, William, Gold, Cliff, Pearl, Water, and many other streets.

RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896,

at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE

of the

3 four-story brick buildings, with lot

NOS. 219 10TH AVENUE, 504, 506, AND 508 WEST 23D STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Maps, &c., at the office of Bowers & Sands, Esqs., attorneys for executors and trustees, 52 William St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Houses to Let---Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET.

Printed lists can be obtained from

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

659 Fifth Ave. (Offices) **111 Broadway.**

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic") at 8 AM for Genoa; per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda") at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 10 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 12:30 PM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 11:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Bellaura, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellaura.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Curacao, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cape Haitien, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1896.

TRAVELERS GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
EXPRESS STEAMERS.

H. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. H. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††VERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK....March 4
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19 | ST. PAUL.....March 11
PARIS.....Feb. 26 | PARIS.....March 18

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernland, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
Southw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM | Friesland, Mar. 11, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North Riv-r. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Feb. 15, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delorme.Sat., Feb. 22, 8 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
S. S. EDAM.....Sat., Feb. 22, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. 1st cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Q.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
A. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M. | Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M.
Eutruria, Feb. 22 11 A.M. | Umbria, March 7 M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....Feb. 15, 1896

For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM | Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic, March 4, 10 AM | Britannic, April 1, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, Feb. 10. | ALLIANCA, Feb. 20.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Feb. 10
COMANCHE, (new).....Wednesday, Feb. 12
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 14

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, Pier 29, N. R.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.

ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURIST'S TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.

Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

TRAVELERS GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night, Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 413 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 238 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany, Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Kingston, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Dover, Hibernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKET OFFICES, 1 Astor House, 261, 413 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and 287 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 369 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, 325 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 124 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 253 Columbus Av., New-York; 8 Court St., 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St., Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily, except Sunday, (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; conections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Wilkesbarre. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago, Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkebarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., Court St., and Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York & Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
††1:00 PM.,	Air Line, N. Y., N. R. R.	9:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M. Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—